FBIS DAILY REPORT

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## CSSR, POLISH DISSIDENTS FORM JOINT ORGANIZATION

AU070815 Paris AFP in English 0418 GMT 7 Jul 87

[Text] Prague, July 7 (AFP) -- Czechoslovak dissidents and Polish opponents have created an above-ground joint organization to develop exchanges between independent movements in the two neighbouring countries, a statement published here on Tuesday said.

The Circle of Friends of Polish-Czech Solidarity is an "autonomous working community, independent from other movements and initiatives," the statement said.

The text was signed by 18 Czechoslovak dissidents, including 15 members of the outlawed Charter 77 group such as Vaclav Havel, Ladislas Lis, Jiri Dienstbier and Jaroslav Sabata.

Among the 16 Polish signatories are 14 former members of the banned Solidarity trade union including Jacek Kuron, Zbigniew Bujak, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Lev Kantorski, and a leader of the Freedom and Peace movement, Leszek Budrewicz.

The activities of the group concern the exchange of information and experiences, independent cultural activities and "coordination of various international activities" as part of the relationships between "independent movements in the Eastern Bloc," the statement said.

The statement recalled that the first contacts between independent movements in neighbouring Czechoslovakia and Poland started nine years ago and had continued despite the arrest of some of their militants.

Anna Sabatova, a former Charter 77 spokeswoman, and Jozef Pinior, member of Solidarity's provisional council, are responsible for the coordination of the new group in Czechoslovakia and Poland respectively.

## PACT DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS DISCUSS CSCE TALKS

AU061507 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] PAP -- On 30 June in Warsaw there was a meeting of deputy foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states. The results of the Vienna CSCE talks to date were summed up, and the possibilities of and prospects for a constructive end to these talks were discussed. Concrete initiatives which could encourage European cooperation and a better understanding between the CSCE signatory countries were also discussed in this context.

The following deputy foreign ministers took part: Ivan Ganev from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Jozsef Benyi from the Hungarian People's Republic, Herbert Krolikowski from the GDR, Jan Kinast from the PPR, Trojan Pop from the Socialist Republic of Romania, Vadim Loginov from the USSR, and Zdenek Cernik from the CSSR.

The deputy ministers were met by Henryk Jaroszek, director of the PPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and general secretary of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

FURTHER ON PACT PARLIAMENT CHAIRMEN'S PARLEY

PAP on 1 July Session

LD012334 Warsaw PAP in English 2207 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Warsaw, July 1 -- [At the meeting of foreign parliamentarians in Warsaw] -- the chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly Stanko Todorov, addressing himself to the issue of international relations and the active role of the socialist countries' parliaments in this area, stressed the significance of the Berlin summit of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee. [passage omitted]

The next speaker, the president of Hungary's National Assembly Istvan Sarlos, stressed that realistically minded politicians want a world free of armed conflicts and that these politicians are more and more firmly demanding the halting of nuclear armaments. They know that they must take the world's realities into account and are ready to cooperate with the socialist countries. We must therefore strengthen this conviction through frequent contacts with them. We support the Sejm's proposal of initiating cooperation with other countries, Sarlos said.

The last speaker today, the president of the GDR's People's Chamber Horst Sindermann, referring to the socialist countries' peace policy, stressed that it imposed chains on the opponents of peace, from which they are trying to free themselves. This is what President Reagan did in Berlin, Sinderman said. For (Reagan) the constructive proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member states do not exist. During this manifestation Federal Chancellor Kohl referred to the so-called reunification of Germany, currently wanting to make the overcoming of the division of Germany the focal point of his policy. The GDR always repelled such illusions, Sindermann stressed. No FRG politician can run away from the outcome of the Second World War. In the heart of Europe there are two sovereign, independent of each other, German states, he concluded.

PAP on 2 July Session

LD022205 Warsaw PAP in English 2051 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 2 -- On the second day of the meeting of chairmen of parliaments from states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty today, the first to speak was chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania Nicolae Giosan who elaborated on changes taking place in Romanian society and the role played the assembly in this respect. The speaker also pointed out that the assembly dealt with the deepening of the ties of friendship and cooperation between parliaments of the socialist community.

"Our meeting," he said, "is taking place just after the conclusion of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty which stressed these states' great responsibility for peace and disarmament, and for building the world free of weapons and war."

"Our meetings also provide a favourable opportunity to exchange views and experiences in the socialist buildilng. This cooperation should always have in view the imperative of respecting exclusive rights of parties, parliaments and governments of each of our countries to absolutely independently determine the ways and forms of socio-economic development and also the right of each parliament to develop the party's and state's position in the international arena," Giosan said.

"We come out in favour of flexible forms of exchanging views and experiences. We support the initiative forwarded by the Sejm to organize, in Warsaw, a meeting of chairmen of parliaments from the CSCE states which could become a particularly important moment on the road of intensifying parliaments' efforts towards introducing an atmosphere of agreement, cooperation, security and peace in Europe," Giosan said.

Giosan also underscored the support of the Grand National Assembly for the Soviet proposals to eliminate all nuclear weapons till 2000. At the same time, Romania is taking new firm moves towards reducing conventional weapon. Last year Romania reduced its armaments and expenditures on military aims by 5 per cent.

The speaker also recalled that Romania comes out in favour of creating a nuclear and chemical weapon-free zone, without foreign troops, on the Balkan peninsula, and for creating similar zones in central and northern Europe and on other continents.

Next to speak was Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, who said that parliaments and their standing committees undoubtedly have considerable possibilities to more actively and more boldly join the process of decision-making facing our countries in solving difficult problems.

"The Supreme Soviet of the USSR aims at strengthening its influence on solving new, ripening problems, at the same time, firmly stopping attempts by ministries and managing organizations to live in an old way, to freeze the introduction of progressive achievements," he said.

"Therefore, it is necessary to put stress on the economic aspect of parliamentary contacts and to make use of it while exchanging experiences, particularly those concerning the implementation of economic reforms. But not all goes on smoothly. That is why, I think, we must have broader and bolder contacts and take all that is useful from one another, and if one must also learn from mistakes, it is to prevent multiplying them on the scale of the entire community," Tolkunov went on.

"In the entire complicated complex of issues related to cooperation between the bodies of highest state authority of our countries a special position should be given to issues related to the restructuring of the mechanism of socialist economic integration and the CMEA activity."

"What may play an important role in this respect is bringing closer the socialist countries legislations concerning foreign economic activity. One must say that there are still many discordances in this field," Tolkunov said.

Referring to Mikhail Gorbachev's report delivered at the CPSU plenary session in June, Tolkunov stated that the restructuring of management opens broad possibilities to strengthen the effectiveness of international economic contacts.

"There are great many problems connected with integration and it seems that the parliaments of our countries might find specific forms of influence on this extremely important sphere so as to give it proper dynamism. It is necessary to more actively put into action appropriate standing committees of the parliaments," he said.

"The Supreme Soviet has increased its care for the issues of development and perfecting legislation in recent years," Tolkunov added.

Characterizing the most significant legal acts adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of late and aimed at strengthening the economic methods of management, increasing the participation of citizens in decision-making and consolidating socialist law-abidingness, Tolkunov stressed that while working out those acts, one made use of experiences of parliaments in other fraternal states, including the Polish Sejm.

Putting the whole thing in a nutshell, we have to learn many things from one another. However, let us be frank, we receive proper information in a haphazard way and it is often of a general and fragmentary nature, and sometimes it is delayed. Such a situation satisfies nobody. We must raise the exchange of experiences to an entirely new level in qualitative terms, and give it constant and strong foundations. One can speak here both about broad and regular exchange of documents, bulletins and other information materials of our parliaments and about specially organized bilateral and multilateral events, seminars, round table conferences, research teams and so on, he said.

Referring to the international situation, Lev Tolkunov said that our countries had forwarded many interesting ideas related to building confidence and security, disarmament in Europe, development of cooperation in economy, science, technology, natural environment and humanitarian sphere.

The boosting of cooperation of the CSCE participants in these lines would stimulate further development of this all-European process. Undoubtedly, our parliaments could bring an important contribution to this cause. Lev Tolkunov gave support to initiatives of the Sejm (Polish parliament) in this area forwarded by Roman Malinowski.

Alois Indra, chairman of Czechoslovakia's Federal Assembly, pointed out that the Warsaw meeting is taking place in the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

"The October heritage meets with great response in the socialist countries, inspires for the struggle for mankind's survival. This was expressed by the documents of the latest session of the Political Consultative Committee of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty. Explaining the principles of peace initiatives at meetings with representatives of parliaments of non-socialist countries, we realized that official representatives of the bourgeois states find it difficult to accept the new approach the most aggressive, imperialist hawks do not want to say good-bye to old, anti-communist stereotypes, especially those speaking of the Soviet threat. They do not want to give up their dreams about domination and about a favourable military settlement of the historical dispute between capitalism and socialism. So far many of them have even been unable to imagine the world without nuclear arms and other mass destruction weapons," Indra said.

"The FRG Government's demand to retain 72 Pershing-1-A missiles, which may completly hamper the Geneva negotiations, belongs to the category of concrete obstacles in the process of peaceful co-existence. This problem is particularly important for Czechoslovakia. Pershings constitute a direct threat to our security and keeping them in the FRG territory might make the liquidation of operational-tactical missiles impossible in Czechoslovakia."

"However, as a result of numerous talks, we determined that a number of those who more realistically understand the problems and needs of the present day is on the increase in the West. This should be owed to the dynamic and coordinated foreign policy pursued by the countries of the socialist community".

"The Berlin meeting's requirement to increase activeness is obligatory for our parliaments," Indra said.

Next followed a debate on questions raised in speeches by chairmen of parliaments of the state-parties to the Warsaw Treaty. The debaters discussed contacts on the inter-parliamentary plane. They pointed to the need for regular exchange of parliamentary documents and for bilateral and multilateral seminars and round table conferences with the participation of representatives of individual parliaments.

Tonight, the host of the Warsaw meeting Roman Malinowski gave a reception in honour of its participants at which Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner was also present.

Addressing the gathering, Malinowski referred to the disarmament initiatives forwarded by Mikhail Gorbachev and Wojciech Jaruzelski. These plans are increasingly paving their way to the consciousness of western societies and political forces. The hope for a possible agreement starts prevailing over despair. That is why it is so important not only today but also in the nearer and farther prospects to do everything possible so that these processes and this new way of thinking could be spread and turned into concrete actions. Parliaments, as the broadest national representations, are naturally authorized to seek ways of agreement and to build foundations of confidence and cooperation on this basis, he stressed.

The Sejm speaker voiced the conviction that the meeting was a major contribution to the cause of parliaments joining into the current of international policy. The meeting was an example of the new perception of present-day problems and an example of the new way of thinking and acting.

On behalf of the visiting chairmen of parliaments the floor was taken by the President of the People's Chamber of the GDR Horst Sindermann.

He said that peoples all over the world were looking at socialist countries with hope and expectation that they would be able to build a new world free from wars, crises, without divisions between people for the poor and rich, for the good and the bad. While referring to responsibility of parliamentarians for keeping up the imperishable humanistic tradition, Sindermann stressed that it was inextricably combined with a vision of a new millenium free from nuclear wars.

"This wonderful vision, which reflects the noblest ideals of mankind will for ever be linked with the name of Mikhail Gorbachev. We, parliamentarians of fraternal socialist countries of the Warsaw Treaty as representatives of more than 320 million people, call for representatives of parliaments from countries of different social systems: take our outstretched hand and words of appeal for joint protection of our planet from nuclear destruction. Man and his weal must stand above all," Sindermann said.

## Malinowski's Closing Remarks

LD031751 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jul 3 -- A three-day meeting of Warsaw Treaty parliament leaders, held at the seat of Polish parliament here, ended with the adoption of the following documents: an appeal to parliaments and parliamentarians of state-signatories of the CSCE, and a communique.

While closing the debate, the host of the meeting Roman Malinowski said it was useful, fruitful, and would find a special place in the history of the hitherto periodical meetings of this kind. By this we have opened a broad domain in which we are already now taking practical actions and which requires further considerations and concretization. We will present the outcome of these considerations to each other during the meeting in Berlin, Malinowski told the participants.

At this stage we have reached a consensus over the same idea and the purpose of organizing such a conference. It is now necessary to work hard on precise definition of the goals, he went on and added:

There is no exaggeration to say that a historic battle is now at the decisive stage on the international arena. For the first time after the start of disarmament talks a real breakthrough opportunity has come in what is the most crucial: embarkment on the road of stepwise de-nuclearization of the world, starting from weapons which are the most dangerous for Europe, the short and medium range missiles.

The world opinions is right to ascribe the decisive role of Mikhail Gorbachev's moves in this cause, his consistency in bidding for the ban on the Damocles' nuclear sword hanging over our planet, and also (the role) of the new way of thinking that gives tremendous acceleration to the Soviet Union. All that happens in the Soviet Union these days in both the internal sphere and on the plane of the Soviet foreign policy, it has a universal impact on the socialist ideas worldover, refreshes the image of the real socialism, makes one realize the willingness to decisively return to one's Leninist sources. Our meeting extended full support to the peace-oriented policies by our states, which was mapped out in the documents of the recent meeting of the consultative political committee in Berlin, Malinowski said.

CSSR DELEGATE SAYS NATO 'BLOCKING' MBFR PROGRESS

LD022157 Prague CTK in English 1820 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Vienna July 2 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak delegate to the Vienna talks on arms and troop cuts in central Europe Ludek Handl today expressed regret that no agreement had been reached at the 42nd round of the talks, and added that the prospects of the talks remain problematic.

In the 42nd round of the talks, which finished today, the participants failed to advance along the path towards a first partial agreement on reducing Soviet and U.S. troops and freezing the potentials of the other participants.

Ludek Handl said this was due to the NATO countries blocking of any advance unless socialist countries accepted their criteria and conditions. The West submitted a concept of not increasing troop numbers that would be aimed not at verifying the commitment not to increase troop numbers but at counting the troops and exposing the Warsaw Treaty's defence structure.

Spokesman for the Czechoslovak delegation Jozef Sestak told a press conference that the main cause of the stalemate lies in the different attitudes of the two sides to the contents of an agreement and to the question of verification. He stressed that both sides must seek a compromise solution.

The 43rd round of the talks will start on September 24.

WARSAW PACT, NATO 'GROUP OF 23' HOLD MBFR TALKS

LD062114 Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 6 Jul 87

[By PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, July 6 -- The informal "Group of 23" comprising the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states met for the 15th time at the Hungarian Embassy here today to work out a mandate for the future negotiations on the reduction of military forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

Addressing the meeting, Poland's representative Ambassador Slawomir Dabrowa referred to last week's meeting in the Polish capital of Warsaw Treaty foreign vice-ministers who assessed the hitherto work of the CSCE review Vienna conference. According to the standpoint of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty, the outcome of the talks of the "Group of 23" should find its reflection in the final document of the CSCE meeting.

Ambassador Dabrowa also elaborated on measures which should accompany the future reduction of military forces such as decreased concentration of forces on the Warsaw Treaty-NATO border line, and reorientation of military doctrines -- one of the elements of the Jaruzelski plan.

## KOCOLLARI ADDRESSES 10TH TRADE UNION CONGRESS

AU301846 Tirana PUNA in Albanian 26 Jun 87 p 4-7

["Report on the Work of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania and the Resulting Tasks for Implementing the Decisions of the Ninth AWP Congress" delivered by Sotir Kocollari, president of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania at the 10th Trade Union Congress in Tirana on 25 June]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The main thing is to combat bureaucratic tendencies and any underestimation of or inattention to the voice of the masses. There are delays in solving problems and formalism in consulting workers' opinions. Pledges and initiatives are not always supported by the administration, as there is not always a response to workers' suggestions, and changes are made to plans in offices without consultation with workers. In the first 3 months of this year alone the central administration has made changes several times in the production plans of various enterprises and branches. Every year innovators put forward thousands of valuable suggestions, but many of them are delayed, and about 30 percent are not put into practice. A fetishistic attitude to some regulations, instructions, and norms also hampers the best possible activization of workers' imagination and initiative. Even though their time is past, these rules are considered unbreakable and have not been changed by state bodies.

To successfully wage the struggle against bureaucracy, the overall control of the masses must be encouraged and spurred on, especially parallel control, and control of the work of the administration. The trade unions must make their contribution to all this with concrete work, without formalism or hesitation, solving problems once and for all wherever they arise. Trade union organizations in the central administration, in executive committees, and especially in central scientific institutions must be brought out of the slough of routine and made more active. They should make those colleagues that do not fulfill their duties face up to their responsibilities, as well as those who do not maintain ties with workers, act arbitrarily or abuse their official positions, are slow in settling problems, and who stand in the way of the revolutionary impetus of the masses.

The educational work of the trade unions, and its work in promoting the active role and militant spirit of the workers class in the struggle against alien manifestations, which is part of the class war, must be more dynamic and effective. Every day we are combating, and will continue to struggle against, alien vestiges and and influences, which are inherited from the past or come from the pressure of bourgeois and revisionist ideology. It is well-known that these symptoms have no socioeconomic base among us, but some of them have deep ideological roots, and some are a matter of growing pains. The important thing is our attitude toward them, and how we respond to and combat them. The present day demands more effective and organized activity in all aspects of the class war against external and internal enemies, and against alien manifestations and liberal attitudes, by creating a united educational front everywhere.

Attitudes toward common property, as well as toward work, have been and remain a prime indicator of the socialist consciousness of all working people. A distinguishing characteristic of our people in the towns and the countryside is love for socialist property, readiness for self-sacrifice in its defense, and tireless labor and creative imagination to increase it. Our working people see socialist property as the foundation upon which our society, the political power of the people, socialist culture, the prosperity of the people, and the defense of the homeland all develop.

There are nevertheless disquieting problems, with which the educational work of the trade unions must deal better. In some enterprises, particularly in light industry, the food industry, agriculture, construction, service sectors, etc., there exists the problem of the misuse and misappropriation of raw materials and products. Damage is also caused as a result of breakdowns and shortages of products and the abuse of equipment and machinery.

These incidents reflect the poor and inadequate educational work on the proper management of the people's resources on the part of trade union organizations. The party instructs us that the preservation of property is in the first place the duty of working people themselves. It is our task to encourage the revolutionary activity of the workers class to prevent damage, and to apprehend instantly those who steal or damage common property. Professional organizations should demand that the most severe penalties, without exception, be meted out to every culprit, and that the labor code be responsibly enforced by the competent authorities, resisting all liberal and sentimental attitudes.

The main goal of our work is to maintain a high standard of public opinion and a general atmosphere of opposition to these phenomena, which seriously threaten the interest of the workers class and the people. Every kind of carelessness as regard so-called minor abuses and appropriations in enterprises and institutions must be strictly combated every day. They bring with them dangers with economic and especially moral and ideological consequences, because they pave the way for sense of private labor and property, and foster backscratching and apathy. The party demands that we should all rise to the defense of property, tighten workers' control and self-control, and fight against the philosphy which says, "What has it got to do with me?," and "Other people deal with that," because it is these liberal and apathetic attitudes which leave scope for the activities of irresponsible people. It is also up to us to assist, but also to expect more from bodies in the state and economy, in tightening control and enforcing strict organizational measures in documenting the passage of goods and funds. There are plenty of good examples in the Dinamo Factory in Tirana, the Korce food enterprise, the Berat Textile Combine, and the Clirimi agricultural enterprises of Fier and Permet to show that property is kept more safely when these rules are introduced and enforced, and their influence upon the thinking of the working people is evident.

While examining first the problems of preserving public property we must not fail to draw attention to the preventive struggle against alien manifestations in social life. Healthy public opinion condemns such symptoms as interventions, working privately, favoritism, serving customers selectively, etc. But concrete organized activity to combat these things is often lacking. It is up to the trade union organization not to sit back as a spectator and to be wise after the event, but to raise high the militant spirit of its members to refuse to reconcile themselves with such things and to fight against them.

The struggle against alien manifestations, which are vestiges of the past, must be more fully and systematically part of the activity of the trade unions. Despite the great upheaval that has occurred, we must not slacken our vigilance and consider these things as finished. To varying extents in different social groups and categories, either openly or under camouflage, religious beliefs and prejudices, and signs of conservatism and patriarchalism in social and family life continue to turn up. Our organization should also pay more attention to some phenomena noticed among particular working people, such as unpleasant behavior in social and public places, and tendencies toward a kind of life alien to the traditions and modesty of our people.

The times demand that we sharpen our vigilance, not reconcile ourselves to apathy, and make clear to the working people that our enemies use every means, economic and ideological pressure, television, radio, films, and various kinds of contact with people, to introduce a liberal spirit into our life. At the same time there is a resulting need to understand correctly the principled policy pursued by the party and our state in relations with other countries. The broadening of these relations in no way reduces the limits of ideological separation.

It is a question of creating, through our work, the healthy conviction in people that alien manifestations of whatever character are intolerable in our society. Nobody should think, "There is nothing we can do." On the contrary, our society has every possibility of eliminating them and leaving no room for their reappearance. The united front of the mass organizations is such a revolutionary force. Through cooperation with them let us intensify the active energy of the workers' class, young people, women, and veterans. In this way, as an instrument of the party, let us make our contribution to constantly strengthening the ideological front and forging the consciousness of the working masses. [passage omitted]

ECONOMIC PROGRESS REPORT FOR 28 JUNE-4 JULY

AU041847 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 28 June and 4 July 1987 carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Durres District: The overall industrial production plan for the 6-month period was fulfilled at 99.2 percent, with a shortfall of about 5 million leks; measures are being adopted to make good the deficit as quickly as possible. (1800 GMT 3 July)

Gramsh District: The 6-month industrial production plan was prefulfilled on 25 June. (1330 GMT 29 June)

Kolonje District: The overall industrial production plan for the 6-month period has been overfulfilled by 1 percent. (1800 GMT 28 June)

Permet District: The 6-month industrial production plan was fulfilled at 101.8 percent. (1800 GMT 4 July)

Pogradec District: The overall industrial production plan has been overfulfilled by 3.5 million leks. (1330 GMT 4 July)

Sarande District: The 6-month industrial production plan has been overfulfilled by 5 million leks. (1800 GMT 4 July)

Shkoder District: The 6-month industrial production plan was overfulfilled by approximately 13 million leks. (1800 GMT 30 June)

Vlore District: Twenty-five collectives have reported the fulfillment of their representative plans for the 6-month period. (1800 GMT 28 June)

## CPSU CC WORKING GROUP PAYS VISIT 29 JUNE-5 JULY

### Filipov Receives Barbarich

AU062000 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] On 3 July Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, received the CPSU Central Committee working group led by Mikhail Barbarich, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee "Machine Building" Department.

During the talk, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, issues were discussed related to party leadership in implementing the course of comprehensive coming together and further strengthening and improving the integrational processes between the two countries in the area of economy.

The meeting was attended by Iliya Bochukov, deputy head of the BCP Central Committee "Economic and Scientific-Technical Policy" Department. Yuriy Popov, advisor at the USSR Embassy in Sofia, also attended the meeting.

### Hold Meetings, Depart

AU051934 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Jul 87

[Text] In accordance with the Plan on Interparty Exchange Between the BCP and CPSU, a working group of the CPSU Central Committee led by Mikhail Barbarich, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department, visited Bulgaria from 29 June to 5 July.

The working group was received by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, and had meetings with the leaderships of many central departments, as well as with the BCP Okrug Committees in Plovdiv, Khaskovo, and Stara Zagora. The guests visited enterprises which have direct production relations with Soviet partners or have joint production trusts with Soviet plants.

During the meetings, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on a broad range of issues related to party leadership under the conditions of further developing the integration processes, implementing direct production relations, and activity for creating joint trusts of the two countries.

Today the CPSU Central Committee working group departed for the USSR.

## MLADENOV SPEAKS AT SHEVARDNADZE DINNER

AU031743 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jun 87 p 6

[Report on "Speech of Petur Mladenov," member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, at dinner he gave in Sofia on 15 June for Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze]

[Text] It is a pleasure for me once again to warmly and fraternally welcome you and convey to you our most cordial greetings and good wishes.

This, dear Eduard Ambrosiyevich, is not your first visit to Bulgaria. However, this is your first official visit as minister of foreign affairs.

The visit is taking place at a fateful time for socialism, a time of comprehensive internal reforms and a time of struggle to establish new political thinking in international relations. This is why we regard it as a superb opportunity to continue, under the new conditions, the fruitful Bulgarian-Soviet dialogue, exchange views on topical international problems, and draw experience from the new Soviet diplomacy, new both in form and content.

I would like first to note that our talks confirm the complete unity of our views and actions and our determination to strengthen in every way the fraternal friendship between our parties and peoples and further improve our cooperation in the international arena.

The first and most important conclusion that we make concerns the decisive influence on Bulgarian-Soviet relations of the 13th BCP Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress. The discussions between our two leaders Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev point toward even more effective and dynamic cooperation, and are aimed at widely utilizing and establishing the most progressive forms of integration.

The countries of the socialist community have entered a stage of radical change in their development. The great goal toward which we are striving is to master and utilize the advantages of our system to the maximum extent. Together we are seeking oportunities and reserves to raise our bilatral and multilateral contacts to a qualitatively new level, to conduct a uniform scientific and technological policy, and further improve the entire activity of CEMA.

We are following with understandable interest and warmly approve the CPSU policy for restructuring Soviet society. In our country too, socialism is being transformed under the leadership of the BCP. Our aims coincide, and our approach is a common one. The profound socioeconomic changes that we have undertaken raise socialism's international authority, increase its attractive force, and have a positive effect on international relations in the direction of their radical improvement.

The package of Soviet initiatives for the elimination of nuclear arms by the end of the century, the nonmilitarization of space, and the creation of a comprehensive system for peace and international security are an expression of a new foreign policy philosophy, of a profoundly ethical approach toward building a world free of weapons and violence.

I would like to emphasize once again our unreserved support for the Soviet proposals for eliminating medium-range and operational-tactical missiles in Europe. Reaching an agreement in this direction would open up scope for further nuclear disarmament.

While displaying the utmost goodwill and readiness to make reasonable compromises, the Soviet Union is steadfastly striving for real progress over the entire range of problems of security and disarmament.

The efforts of all the fraternal socialist countries are directed toward this. Their initiatives for eliminating chemical weapons and radically limiting conventional weapons are well known. In general, there is no weapon that the socialist countries would not be ready to give up, if only a mutual agreement is achieved concerning it. Their positions and actions in Geneva, Vienna, and New York are a concrete manifestation of this readiness.

The main trend of the fraternal states' coordinated policy is to strengthen and deepen the general European process. A vivid and convincing proof of the true essence of the course of their foreign policy is provided by the recently held conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states. In the GDR capital, the most topical issues of disarmament and detente, peace and security, were posed in a constructive and forthright manner. Documents were adopted that summarize the collective strategy and tactics of the allied states at the present stage. In this sense they are all particularly important, but one of them is unique and at the same time fundamental.

For the first time in history, not merely a defensive military doctrine was proclaimed, but a doctrine for preventing the nuclear catastrophe. This doctrine records clearly and unambiguously, as never before, that the arms race and confrontation are not our policy, and that we are seeking not rivals, but partners capable of soberly assessing the realities of our nuclear age with whom we can openly and honestly discuss and settle the existing problems in an atmosphere of peace, mutual respect of lawful interests, and a progressive lowering of the level of military confrontation.

Unity and cohesion have always been characteristic features of the relations between the Warsaw Pact member states. The time of radical change in which we are living requires us to further improve the mechanism of our military-political cooperation and increase our collective contribution to liberating mankind from nuclear terror and humanizing international relations.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is taking an active part in implementing the agreed foreign policy course of the countries of the socialist community. We live in a varied and complex region of Europe, at one time called its "powder keg." Our activities are totally directed at turning the Balkans into a region of peace, understanding, good-neihborliness, and cooperation. We will continue to work to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. We are grateful for your steadfast support of our efforts in this field.

The forthcoming jubilee of the Great October Revolution, says Comrade Petur Mladenov in conclusion, reminds us once again of the first memorable act of socialist foreign policy, namely Lenin's Peace Decree. The present policy of the Soviet party and state leadership is a continuation and development of Lenin's immortal testaments. The celebration of this common festive day will be a further confirmation of the life-giving ideological foundation of the age-old brotherhood between our peoples.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES HUNGARY'S NEMETH

AU031711 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, sent the following telegram to Karoly Nemeth, president of the Hungarian People's Republic Presidium:

Esteemed Comrade Nemeth, on behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on my own behalf, I convey the most sincere congratulations to you on the occasion of your election to the post of President of the Hungarian People's Republic Presidium.

I am convinced that as in the past, the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic will develop and be intensified on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interest of our two peoples, in the interest of the socialist community, in the interest of peace, progress, and socialism in Europe and the world.

I take advantage of this opportunity to wish you, esteemed Comrade Nemeth, a vigorous health and success in your highly important activities involving great responsibility and devoted to the prosperity of your motherland and to the well-being of the fraternal Hungarian people.

LEADERS ATTEND U.S. EMBASSY RECEPTION 3 JULY

AU032030 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Jonathan [name indistinct], charge d'affaires ad interim of the U.S. embassy in Sofia, gave a reception tonight on the occasion of his country's national holiday.

The reception was attended by Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of ministers, Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; by deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, deputy minister, by scientists and cultural figures, and members of foreign embassies accredited in Sofia.

DYULGEROV-LED TU DELEGATION VISITS AUSTRIA

AU022004 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 26 Jun 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] Vienna, 25 June (own information) -- The official delegation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Trade Unions led by its chairman Petur Dyulgerov has completed its visit to Austria. It held detailed talks with an Austrian Trade Union Federation delegation on a wide range of problems, from the socioeconomic situation in the two countries to the immediate tasks facing their trade union organizations and the state and prospects for multilateral trade union contacts in Europe. Complete coincidence of views on the most important issues was demonstrated. A joint declaration of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the Austrian Trade Union Federation was adopted.

In the agreement adopted on cooperation between the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the Austrian Trade Union Federation during the 1988-89 period both sides express their full readiness and desire to expand cooperation and diversify and enrich the forms of this cooperation.

Before the departure of the Bulgarian Trade Union delegation, Alfred Streuer [spelling of name as transliterated], the leading secretary of the Austrian Trade Union Federation, stated: "We have been awaiting this visit for a long time. In the short time that was available we held extremely interesting talks, on the basis of which we signed important joint documents. The dialogue that took place enables us to declare that our views coincide on the main issues that we dealt with, especially on the problems of peace and disarmament and the need to expand cooperation.

"We support the development of relations between the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the Austrian Trade Union Federation because we are convinced that today world politics cannot only be conducted by the large states. The European Trade Union Confederation recently adopted a resolution on strengthening contacts with trade unions in the socialist countries. This resolution is nothing new for the Austrian Trade Union Federation, as we have for many years been maintaining good contacts with the trade unions of Eastern Europe. Our mass organizations, that is the trade unions, must make their own contribution to understanding in Europe and to strengthening mutual trust and peace. The current visit also represents an important contribution in this respect."

At Schwechat Airport the delegation of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions was seen off by Alfred Streuer, leading secretary of the Austrian Trade Union Federation.

SOCIALIST PROPERTY GIVEN TO LABOR COLLECTIVES

AU061943 Sofia BTA in English 1751 GMT 6 Jul 87

["Socialist Property Passes in Workforces' Hands" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 6 (BTA) -- In fulfillment of the April 29, 1987 National Assembly Declaration, the Council of Ministers has issued a decree on the transfer of socialist property to the workforces for management and administration.

The socialist property will be handed to the workforces indefinitely or for a definite term depending on the character of their prodution or activity.

The state property will be assigned to the company-level workforces by the Council of Ministers or by the Executive Committees of the County People's Councils, and the property of the cooperatives and of the public organizations will be transferred by their collective governing bodies. In turn, the company-level workforces will assign their components of socialist property for management and administration to the primary workforces (workteams, workshops, areas, etc. ). The socialist property components will be delivered to and assumed by the company-level workforces and the primary workforces under contract.

The contracts on the assignment of socialist property to the company-level workforces in material production are envisaged to be concluded by September 30, 1987.

The document provides executive conditions for the practical implementation of the April 29, 1987 National Assembly Declaration and for the assertion of the workforces as sovereign managers of socialist property.

In connection with the transfer of socialist property, the Secretariat of the CC of the BCP, the Bureau of the Council of Ministers, and the Bureau of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions have addressed a letter to the general assemblies of the workforces, explaining the significance of this major revolutionary act and stressing the need for thorough and concrete preparatory work and organization for the takeover of the production facilities and the other non-production fixed assets.

INDRA ADDRESSES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP RALLY IN OSTRAVA

AU061050 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jun 87 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Cooperation Advantageous in Every Way"]

[Text] Ostrava (CTK) -- The Cerna Louka exhibition area in Ostrava welcomed almost 40,000 visitors on Sunday [21 June] at the festivities of peace and Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, was also present on the occasion.

Prominent amateur ensembles from northern Moravia performed for the audience from early in the morning; and children could view movies, take part in entertainment programs, and compete in microcomputer games.

The main speech at the Peace and Friendship Rally was delivered in the afternoon by Comrade Alois Indra.

This year we are commemorating the 70th anniversary of Great October, A. Indra stated. On this occasion we realize more profoundly than ever the historical significance of that event. For, in fact, it was the Great October which marked everything bearing the seal of progress and peace, both in this century and the next; for the annals of the new civilization began on 7 November 1917. Is it at all possible that the moment could come when mankind would stop admiring the courage of Russian Bolsheviks? One will never forget the personal merits of V. I. Lenin -- the theoretician, organizer, and leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and the founder and builder of the first socialist state in the world.

Only socialism could build a modern great power on the ruins of the unimaginably obsolete Tsarist empire, and do this in a historically short time, in capitalist encirclement and under unbelievably difficult conditions. Only people who were led by communists could successfuly defend the revolution and master the tasks of industrialization, of the collectivization of agriculture, and of the cultural revolution. And it is the first socialist state, and the courage of its army and devotion of all its citizens, that the world has to thank for the defeat of Hitlerite nazism and its allies. The heroic Soviet soldiers also brought freedom to us in Czechoslovakia, as they brought it to many other peoples of Europe and Asia. In brief, both the development of the Soviet Union and mankind's modern history confirm that 70 years ago Lenin and the Russian Bolsheviks had accomplished a historical feat; that the Great October Socialist Revolution has brought a good harvest since and has favorably influenced the fate of our planet. It has served as an example to all oppressed in the class, social, and national sense; and it will forever remain a beacon for all fighters for freedom, progress, and peace.

For all of 70 years the Soviet people have loyally guarded and developed the legacy of Great October. Even now the CPSU is reacting creatively to the demands of the times and proving by its policy that it deserves to be called Leninist.

The Soviet Communists are concerned with maintaining the prestige of socialism, with enhancing its attractiveness, and with intensifying its influence on international relations. [paragraph continues]

In the Soviet Union, the effort to overcome shortcomings is logically accompanied by fundamental criticism and self-criticism -- but it is exactly this feature that is not always correctly understood in our country. And ill-wishers even regard this as grist to their mill. We can again hear whispers about some kind of "obsolescence of the Soviet Union," whispers saying that there is nothing we can learn from it, that economic cooperation with its disadvantages for us, and so on and so forth. (And some individuals would even like to bore into the crude oil pipeline so as to convince themselves of "the direction from which, and in which, the oil actually flows!")

Have they perhaps forgotten what the Soviet people had achieved during the first 5-years plans? Have they no memory of how the Soviet industry had armed the Red Army with the most modern technology during World War II? The Soviet Union succeeded in eliminating the Americans' head start in the development of nuclear arms in less than 4 years! The Soviets were the first in the world to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes, for producing electric power and for driving ice-breakers! Surely it was the Soviet state emblem that the first space satellite carried! The whole world was amazed when Yuriy Gagarin, a Soviet citizen, made his way into space as the first person to do so. Do we register at all what it means to construct gigantic permanent orbital stations and to man them with cosmonauts on a long-term basis? And this is far from a complete list of all Soviet technological successes; even so, it proves that the Soviet Union is a technologically developed great power, recognized by the whole world. Cooperation with it is not only economically advantageous, it is also instructive; it is, and will be connected with growing demands on the quality of our products and on a more rapid technological progress.

Great October also exerted a decisive influence on our own modern national history. It helped break up the reactionary Austro-Hungarian monarchy, thus contributing toward the emergence of the Czechoslovak state. Even the CPCS was created according to the model of Russian Bolsheviks and with Lenin's direct assistance. We have always vowed that we learn from the Soviet Communists. Their example encouraged us in the fight both against the dictatorship of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie, and against the Nazis. The Soviet Union and its Communist Party also remained our most loyal allies and teachers after the liberation and after the Victorious February [1948]. Now, too, the CPSU's policy serves us as an example in our search for new paths in improving and consolidating socialism. We said this clearly at the 17th Congress, at the CPCZ Central Committee sessions, as well as during M. Gorbachev's visit, which became a convincing manifestation of Czechoslovak-Soviet brotherhood. Our entire National Front, and all our political parties and social and special-interest organizations, support this policy.

We are proud of all the good things achieved by our people during the past 40 years under the CPCZ's leadershp. We know very well that the inhabitants of Ostrava in particular have significantly signed their name on our feat of building socialism and that they deserve sincere thanks for this. And if we still critcize the existing shortcomings, then it is only in order to overcome them; in order to remove everything that is poisoning the lives of honest people; in order to rap the fingers of various impostors [sejdire] and parasites. This is the goal toward which we are orienting the restructuring of our economic mechanism, which is now being prepared, and also our efforts to improve socialist democracy.

We are striving to ensure a better organization of labor through the new economic mechanism, to establish orderly conditions in plants, but also in interplant relations; to throw open the doors for new technology; to make Czechoslovak products identical with a quality guarantee; to make a just wages policy no empty word; and to enable wise heads and skillful hands to fully assert themselves for the society's benefit. [paragraph continues]

However, let us always keep in mind that even the best management and planning mechanisms cannot and will not operate automatically -- only honest work, and nothing else, can and will provide us with nourishment. This applies to workers and farmers, to technicians, directors, and even ministers. And we certainly need no directives for conscientious work; we cannot passively bide our time and postpone resolving problems to the 21st century; at the moment the most important thing is to concentrate on this year's tasks, and thus create prerequisites for fulfilling the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan.

JAKES RECEIVES VISITING SOVIET SCI-TECH OFFICIAL

LD031711 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today Leonid Yefremov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, who is heading a Soviet delegation at a meeting of the standing sub-commission for scientific and technological cooperation between both countries. They exchanged views on the management of scientific and technological development, the implementation of the Comprehensive Program of the CEMA Member-states up to the Year of 2000 and the fulfillment of tasks arising from talks held between Comrades Gustav Husak and Mikhail Gorbachev.

ENVOYS OF DELHI SIX RECEIVE DOCUMENTS

AU021822 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Jul 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Letter Presentation to Ambassadors"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Stefan Murin, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received yesterday [30 June] in the Cernin Palace in Prague Ambassadors Uday Chand Soni, Republic of India, Sergio Pitol, Mexico; Constantin Politis, Greece; Karl-Vilhelm Woehler, Kingdom of Sweden; and Rodolfo Abel Gentile, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Argentine Republic to the CSSR. During the reception he presented them with the joint letters of CSSR President Gustav Husak and Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, addressed to the heads of states and governments of the Delhi Six and dealing with the CSSR-GDR proposal to create a corridor free of nuclear arms in central Europe. The reception was also attended by Helmut Ziebart, GDR ambassador to the CSSR. Identical texts of the letters were handed to representatives of the above states in Berlin by Bernhard Neugebauer, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, in the presence of Jaroslav Rejlka, CSSR charge d'affaires ad interim to the GDR. The letters were presented to Isaac Abraham Sepetu, ambassador of the United Republic of Tanzania, in Moscow by Zdanek Cerny, CSSR charge d'affaires ad interim to the USSR, and Gerd Koenig, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

SEOUL DISTURBANCES THREATEN OLYMPICS, U.S. STRATEGY

AU061233 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Jul 87 p 7

[Martin Krno commentary in the "Foreign-Political Note" column: "Whose Nose Is Bleeding"]

[Text] Things are not easy for Mr Gaston Sigur. In the U.S. Department of State he holds the office of secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs. [paragraph continues]

During the last few weeks quite a lot of things in Washington's neoglobal plans have been getting out of focus in the department for which he is responsible -- first the Philippines and the Fiji islands, then New Zealand started gadding about, then came the adjacent islands in the South Pacific, and now he is losing hold even of the reins in South Korea.

Only a few days ago pro-American dictator Chon Tu-hwan acted as though he were in full control of the situation in Seoul. His police force was dispersing students' demonstrations with cold-blooded brutality. In the middle of April he banned, under threat of severe punishment, all discussions about reform of the unpopular Constitution until after the Olympic Games. (So as to have peace and quiet, he said.) In the meantime he planned holding, almost in passing, manipulated presidential elections which were intended to guarantee the continuity of the present reactionary regime.

This is not the first time that the West would like to abuse the noble Olympic idea for political aim. It strove to evoke a national euphoria among the South Korean population that Seoul would become the hub of the world in 1988 -- just so that the people would forget their domestic problems, the absence of elementary social and democratic rights. It is no coincidence that Cho Tu-hwan proposed his close collaborator as presidential candidate -- No Tae-u, uniting in his person the offices of chairman of the ruling Democratic Party, ex-minister of sports, and chairman of the organizational committee for the Olympic Games. And in the international arena he strove to create the impression that all was supremely well to the south of the 38th parallel. However, the opposition forces were not taken in. Following the hot students' summer last year and the scandals around the police assassination of university student Pak Chong-chol, the demonstrations of the last few days have grown over into mass antigovernment protests. Last Friday [26 June] Seoul and 30 further cities turned into battlefields of street fighting between the "protectors of peace and order" and the participants in peace marches for democracy.

Mr Sigur is now trying to save what he can. Because, in fact, even in the United States itself one can now hear more and more frequently voices expressing doubts whether South Korea is really the best place for the Olympic Games. In the present situation, when the demonstraitons are taking on a sharply anti-American character, far more is at stake than that: namely, the preservation of Washington's strategic interests in this sensitive area of Asia. In the case of South Korea this means 40 American military bases with almost 40,000 U.S. Army members and some thousand nuclear charges. Thus Sigur is doing all he can to cobble together a compromise between the opposition and the present regime. This can be done at the price of certain concessions -- even at the price of the United States throwing loyal ally Chon Tu-hwan overboard. After all, on quite a number of historical occasions, even in Seoul itself, the United States has proved that a reactionary dictatorship can survive its dictator.

## BRATISLAVA PRAVDA ON DECLINE IN TOURISM

AU031722 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Jun 87 p 2

[Frantisek Zbodina article in the "We Comment" column: "Tourism Needs More Than Just Investment"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] At the time when tourism everywhere around us is booming, in our country it is stagnating. Also, in spheres in which we used to have the edge, the number of hunters from abroad has dropped to half since 1971; the Czechoslovak spas are still a magnet (Piestany continues to hold first place), but their reputation has suffered. [paragraph continues]

On the other hand, the number of 1-day holidaymakers, sweeping shops' shelves clean [vykupujuci obchody] and returning home across the border in the evening, is increasing.

To countries which have in time grasped the development trends in tourism, the boom in foreign tourism yields ever-increasing revenues. In the CSSR, however, the amount of foreign currency per tourist per day is five times larger than the world average! And we are only talking about the economic aspect of the matter. There are also other factors to consider -- political, cultural, etc. [passage omitted]

One of the obstacles to expanding tourism is, for example, the shortage of accomodation facilities. [passage omitted] It has been ascertained that various sectors and schools in both Prague and Bratislava administer several times more beds than hotels do. They remain empty during school holidays and annual leaves. Let the foreigners have them then! But this is not possible yet, because the organizations that own them are making excuses about complex administrative work, technical, and other problems. However, a bit more willingness and initiative, and the state would acquire more foreign currency.

There also are other possibilities, such as strengthening the material interests of owners and users of little family homes and apartments in taking in foreigners. Experts have figured out that the private accomodation capacity in tourist places could be increased up to five times. [passage omitted]

The mostly unsatisfctory quality and range of services, beginning with catering, would deserve a commentary on its own. [passage omitted] Quick service and willingness cost nothing. The tourist guides do not always have the necessary qualifications. This job is done mostly by old-age pensioners, housewives, and students (most complaints in this respect come from the ranks of the Soviet guests). There also are many reminders regarding the Bratislava Airport equipment, the procedures on the border crossings, which last eternity, and so forth. [passage omitted)

## BRIEFS

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS -- (CTK) -- An average of 133,000 babies are born in the Czech SR every year, which is about one-third less than 15 years ago, according to representatives of the Czech Bureau of Statistics, and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs of the Czech SR, and the Ministry of Health of the Czech SR, who gave a press conference in Prague on 29 June. About 1 in 14 babies are born out of wedlock. The death rate remains high; whereas the death rate for women above 50 has declined somewhat, the death rate for men above 35 remains at the level of the early sixties and is even increasing in some age groups. [Summary] [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 30 Jun 87 p 4 AU] Because of the declining birth rate and other factors, population growth in the Czech SR has slowed. In 1986, for example, the natural increase totaled less than 1,000. Demographic forecasts suggest that the pace of population growth in the Czech SR will remain very slow and that the population will even start decreasing as of 2005. About 300,000 marriages end in divorce in the Czech SR every year, which means that about one-third of all marriages break up in the long term. The divorce rate is twice as high as the the Slovak SR. The number of induced abortions, of where there are 60 per 100 live births, is also higher than in Slovakia. [Summary] [Prague PRACE in Czech 30 Jun 87 p 2 AU]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REJECTS U.S. MISSILE PLANS IN FRG

LD070854 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0206 GMT 7 Jul 87

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jul (ADN) -- NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, in a commentary headlined "Monkey Business from Washington," speaks out resolutely today against the U.S. "Missile Plan for the Germans." According to this Pentagon plan the Pershing-2 is to be changed by downgrading it by one stage to the range below the 1,000 km limit into a so-called Pershing-1B. These are to be given to the FRG Army as the Pershing-1A's already have been, while the U.S. troops stationed there would keep the nuclear warheads. It would thus be possible, as THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE writes, "for West Germany to receive new shorter range missiles. These could be produced by modifying U.S. medium-range missiles that are to be withdrawn from Europe as part of a planned disarmament agreement with Moscow.

The "Missile Plan for the Germans" that comes from Washington, which because of its title alone is causing many protests, deserves to be resolutely resisted by all who are genuinely concerned about peace and disarmament, especially the citizens of the two German states, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND emphasizes, and adds: "The Germans, whether in the GDR or FRG, need no missiles and no missile plans. On the contrary, what they need is the double-zero solution without ifs and buts and the early disapperance of missiles."

The "Monkey Business from Washington" confirms the warning issued at the fourth SED Central Committee session that the most aggressive, militarist forces are actively trying to delay or thwart genuine progress.

"The authors of this strange business obviously do not suppose that the USSR will accept such deception. So what is their intention? To upset the Geneva negotiations on the elimination of USSR and U.S. medium-range missiles? To delay agreements until the U.S. Administration has become impotent because of the approaching elections next year?"

In this way those who have been unhappy about the whole direction since Reykjavik will have achieved their objective. The opportunity to now take the first genuine disarmament step with the zero solution will have been missed. Opponents of disarmament will instead be able to open the gates for a new stage in the arms race.

It would be a momentous mistake to believe that the zero option is already home free, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes, and emphasizes that there is now an urgent need to mobilize all the forces favoring it.

FISCHER TOASTS CYPRUS' IAKOVOU AT 29 JUNE DINNER

AU051527 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jun 87 p 2

["Toast by Oskar Fischer," GDR minister of foreign affairs, given at a dinner honoring Cypriot Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou in East Berlin on 29 June: "Not More but Fewer Weapons Pave the Way Toward Lasting Peace"]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Minister, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends and comrades:

It is a particular pleasure for me to again cordially welcome you, Mr Minister, and your entourage.

Your visit to the GDR offers the opportunity to continue the political dialogue between the two states on the decisive questions of the present. At a time when the people are awaiting an optimistic alternative, this dialogue is of particular importance. We agree on the fact that — in view of the continuing complicated international situation — reason, realism, and farsightedness are necessary to promote peace, disarmament, trust, and understanding, detente, and international cooperation.

Use the Chance To Start Nuclear Disarmament [subhead]

Recently a summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact member states took place in our capital. It stressed: No war — neither one waged with nuclear weapons nor one pursued with conventional weapons — must be permitted. Not more but fewer weapons pave the way toward lasting and stable peace. No kind of arms must be excluded from disarmament, no form of verification must be circumvented. The efforts of the allied socialist states are aimed at a comprehensive system of international security.

A few days ago the Central Committee of the GDR's leading party strongly advocated an agreement on eliminating U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe. This would be "a start for nuclear disarmament ... the first act of real reduction of nuclear arms in postwar history,."

This opportunity must be taken; this is in the interest of our two peoples. The exposed location of our two states and their security interests determine our work for effective disarmament — starting with nuclear disarmament and going on to conventional disarmament. It is and remains an unshakable principle of the GDR's policy to do everything so war will never again emanate from German soil, only peace. Bearing in mind this responsibility, the Governments of the GDR and the CSSR — on the basis of a joint proposal of SED, SPD, and CPCZ — proposed a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe. This would reduce confrontation on the dividing line between the world's two most powerful military coalitions and promote trust and security. Analogous and similar projects in other parts of Europe and of the world would certainly be given additional stimuli.

Esteemed colleague, we agree that with the CSCE process the European states — be they large or small — have an effective and already tested instrument to develop international cooperation in all fields for mutual benefit. Strengthening trust benefits all peoples in Europe and in the world.

Solidarity With the Cypriot People [subhead]

Our common house Europe has many inhabitants with differing outlooks and social systems. Its maintenance and perfection require the participation and cooperation of all. In this regard, we emphatically welcome the initiative-rich Cyprioc contribution. Your country is dedicatedly working to continue and deepen the CSCE proess. With its own proposals, as well as in the framework of the neutral and nonaligned states, it promotes the reaching of balanced and substantial results at the CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna. The recent meeting of the foreign ministers of these states in Limassol is eloquent proof of this. We are convinced that the meeting of all CSCE states' foreign ministers, which was proposed by the Warsaw Pact states, could promote not only the beginning of negotiations on reducing forces and conventional arms in Europe but also the solution of other questions of European security and cooperation.

Esteemed colleague, improving the international situation would help defuse and settle regional conflicts, including the Cyprus problem, which has remained unsolved for quite some time. Solidarity with Cyprus' just struggle for national independence and the respect of its sovereignty are an integral part of our long-standing cooperation.

Permit me to say that in the future the Cypriot people can be sure, as they were in the past, of the support of the GDR and its citizens for a just, peaceful, and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem that guarantees the country's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and nonalignment. We support withdrawal of all foreign troops and elimination of military bases on the island. We believe a representative international Cyprus conference within the UN framework, as proposed by the USSR, would make it considerably easier for Cypriots to achieve a life of peace and would strengthen security and trust in the eastern Mediterranean. In our opinion, this includes the speedy, just settlement of the problems in the Middle East; the preconditions for this could be created by an international conference under UN aegis, in which all interested parties, including the PLO, would have to be equal participants. Last but not least, security in the region would be highly improved through a peaceful settlement to the Iraq-Iran conflict.

The GDR considers it urgent to eliminate hotbeds of tension and conflict -- no matter where they are -- as quickly as possible, peacefully, while considering the peoples' legitimate interests.

Our bilateral relations, which date back to the time when Cyprus achieved its independence, are varied, close, and have a high standard. This cooperation benefits our people and serves peace. It is the GDR's sincere wish to steadily develop and deepen it.

The traditionally friendly cooperation between our two states and peoples received decisive stimuli from the meetings of their leading representatives, Erich Honecker and Spyros Kiprianou, in 1980 and 1982.

Cooperation Is Being Developed [subhead]

Continuing trusting political dialogue on the most varied political levels, as has been conducted more intensively over the past few months, benefits both sides and the international climate. Developing cooperation in the economy, trade, and navigation is gratifying. The recently signed cultural work plan favors further deepening m;nifold cultural and scientific relations. Numerous citizens of both countries have already experienced the personal benefit of close cooperation in the medical sector.

Our talks today have affirmed continuation of these gratifying relations and have made clear that we certainly have opportunities to tap further areas of friendly cooperation and that we intend to do this.

Mr Minister, I hope that your short stay will permit you and your entourage to take back with you at least some impressions from life in our country and its capital city, which celebrates its 750th anniversary this year.

Mr Minister, esteemed guests: I ask you to raise your glasses with me and to drink:

-- to the preservation and safeguarding of world peace;
-- to the friendly relations and firm solidarity between the GDR and the Republic of Cyprus;
-- to your personal health, Mr Minister, and to the health of all guests.

## EBERLEIN VISITS LOWER SAXONY, MEETS FRG OFFICIALS

### Travels to Hannover, Sees Mayor

LD022140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1434 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Hannover, 2 July (ADN) -- Herbert Schmalstieg (SPD), chief mayor of Hannover and chairman of the FRG "Association of German Cities," received an SED delegation, headed by Werner Eberlein, Politburo member and first secretary of the Magdeburg SED Bezirk [area] Executive, this afternoon.

The interlocutors agreed that safeguarding peace must stand at the center of all policy making. In this, progress in disarmament and further intensifying relations to unite people are joint concerns on all levels, including the local one, to establish peace in the world, deflect the danger of a nuclear inferno, and safeguard progressive policy.

Werner Eberlein emphasized that for the first time there is a real chance to achieve real disarmament agreements. The key to this is the removal of all U.S. and USSR medium-range nuclear weapons from Europe. The GDR supports: a double-zero solution in Europe with no ifs, ands, or buts; progress in disarmament and other fields; and preventing the militarization of space, with everything that entails.

Herbert Schmalstieg stressed there was no alternative today to peaceful coexistence and cooperation between states with differing social orders. The cities play an important role in the political dialogue for peace, disarmament, and international understanding. The town-twinning between Hannover and Leipzig, the arrangements for which are currently being made, would contribute to reason and realism's gaining the upper hand in relations between both German states. In this spirit the chief mayor of Hannover favored further normalization of relations between the FRG and GDR.

Ambassador Ewald Moldt, SED Central Committee member and head of the GDR permanent mission in the FRG, took part in the talk.

Earlier the delegation visited Salzgitter AG [Aktiengesellschaf -- joint stock company]. Salzgitter AG Executive Chairman Ernst Pieper welcomed the guests and briefed them on the company, which belongs to large industrial companies in the FRG and employs approximately 40,000 people. Ernst Pieper expressed his satisfaction with the company's excellent economic and trade relations with GDR combines and enterprises. The company was very satisfied with deliveries from the GDR. Werner Eberlein emphasized that beneficial economic relations can only develop in an atmosphere of peace and trust.

At the Peine-Salzgitter AG steel works, the delegation inspected a blast furnace and a hot, wide strip rolling mill. [passage omitted]

## Talks With SPD Representative

LD031922 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1401 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Hannover, 3 Jul (ADN) -- Gerhard Schroeder, SPD Executive member and chairman of the SPD group in the Lower Saxony parliament, today received for a friendly talk the SED delegation headed by Werner Eberlein, Politburo member and first secretary of the SED Magdeburg Bezirk Executive, in the SPD group's rooms in the parliament building. Werner Eberlein conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, which were cordially reciprocated.

During the constructive exchange of views, consent was affirmed that safeguarding peace and preventing a nuclear inferno have to be at the center of all politics, and that this also represents the central issue of relations between the two German states. The two sides advocate the early conclusion of agreements on eliminating U.S. and Soviet longer- and shorter-range medium-range missiles in Europe. Through this a start could be achieved toward nuclear disarmament and toward a breakthrough in substantial disarmament steps in all other areas, including a radical reduction of armed forces and conventional arms.

The GDR, Werner Eberlein stressed, is working uncompromisingly to eliminate the danger of war, to create an earth free of nuclear weapons, and to maintain a peaceful outer space. In this it is guided by the requirements of the nuclear space age, namely that security can no longer be achieved against one another but only with one another. With a broad dialogue policy and its own initatives, the GDR is helping to actively promote this process. Werner Eberlein spoke in this regard about the latest proposals of the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw pact states for safeguarding peace and international cooperation.

Gerhard Schroeder underlined that the double-zero solution both German states have supported would increase security on the European Continent. The SPD favors including the 72 Pershing-1A missiles in the Federal Republic in such an agreement, for they represent a threat not only to the eastern neighbors but also to the Federal Republic's population. Achieving progress in the disarmament of tactical nuclear weapons and conventional arms is one of the main efforts of SPD security policy, Gerhard Schroeder stressed. The political initiatives agreed upon between the SED and the SPD of a nuclear-free corridor at the alliance border in central Europe, and the proposal for a chemical weapon-free zone are constructive beginnings.

Gerhard Schroeder honored the proposal of the Warsaw Pact states to commence consultations with NATO on the military doctrines of the two alliances this year. In this area, the two German states should make their own contributions.

The two sides agreed that, faced with the complicated international situation, it is more urgent than ever for the GDR and the FRG to work actively, with word and deed, for peace, disarmament, and detente.

## Meets DKP Chairman, Departs

LD051627 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1316 GMT 5 Jul 87

[Text] Hannover, 5 Jul (ADN) -- The firm and fraternal solidarity between the SED and DKP was expressed during numerous cordial meetings on the occasion of the visit by an SED delegation to Lower Saxony, headed by Werner Eberlein, Politburo member and first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk Executive. This was stated by Hans-Joerg Hennecke, DKP area chairman of Lower Saxony and member of the party executive, on Sunday at the end of the 5-day friendship visit.

The delegation, which had visited the FRG at the invitation of the DKP area organization, held meetings with DKP representatives of the area executive, district executives, and enterprise groups. These meetings, Hans-Joerg Hennecke emphasized, had turned into a useful exchange of views and experiences on the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and the 8th DKP Congress. The delegation also visited the Peine-Salzgitter steelworks and conducted talks with works councils and trade union representatives.

The highlight of the friendship visit was a meeting with DKP area party aktiv members. Werner Eberlein explained the policy of the GDR, Soviet Union, and the other socialist fraternal countries aimed at peace and disarmament, at peaceful coexistence, dialogue and cooperation. New impulses with far-reaching effects had been given with the resolutions of the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

Werner Eberlein dealt with the impressive record of the realization of the policy of the 11th SED Congress as reviewed by the fourth meeting of the Central Committee. The progress achieved with the consistent course of the unity of economic and social policy was also reflected in the dynamic development of the Magdeburg Bezirk. Scientific-technological progress was increasingly turning into tangible social progress and broader development of the socialist democracy for all the workers. The humanistic policy was fully supported by the workers with outstanding achievements.

Hans-Joerg Hennecke emphasized on behalf of the area executive and the members of the DKP Lower Saxony area party organization the indivisible responsibility of all Communists for safeguarding peace. The DKP was fighting resolutely to ensure the FRG would use the great opportunities for genuine disarmament steps opened up by the Soviet Union's proposals for double-zero option. The actions of the peace movement and the vote of the overwhelming majority of the FRG population for reducing and scrapping all nuclear and other mass destruction weapons obliged the Federal Government not to build up a linkage against disarmament but to also give up the Pershing-1A nuclear missiles. Through its own constructive disarmament contribution it would have to meet her responsibility, before it was too late, to ensure that never again would war emanate from German soil.

Another central task of the DKP was the fight for jobs an the defense of the social and democratic rights of the working people. Through the threat to the existence of whole branches of industry and the results of capitalist rationalization more and more workers were affected also in Lower Saxony by the scourge of mass employment. Thus, of the 7,000 steel workers in Peine, only 1,300 would shortly still have a job. The DKP was therefore supporting wholeheartedly the enterprise and trade union struggle for preserving jobs in the steel industry.

The SED delegation remembered the victims of fascism by laying a wreath at the Soviet Memorial in Maschsee in Hannover. The delegation held a friendly meeting and numerous talks with representaives of the SDAJ [Socialist German Workers Youth]; the MSB [Marxist Student Union], Spartakus; and the socialist children's organization "Young Pioneers," at the SDAJ's "Salvador-Allende Club" in Hannover.

The delegation returned home this afternoon.

## BRIEFS

RAILROAD FERRY FOR USSR -- On the weekend of 27-28 June, the railroad cargo ferry Klaipeda, which had been built in the GDR, was handed over to the USSR on schedule. The Klaipeda is the first of several large ferries that will run, together with the GDR ferry Mukran, every 20 hours between Klaipeda and Mukran. By the end of the year the Wismar Mathias Thesen shipyard, which built the Klaipeda, plans to deliver a second railroad cargo ferry to the USSR. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jun 87 p 1 AU]

PZPR DELEGATION -- At the invitation of the SED Central Committee a study delegation from the PZPR Central Committee led by Jan Cwintel, deputy director of a Central Committee department, is staying in the GDR. It was received by Fritz Brock, Central Auditing Commission member and SED Central Committee department director. It held talks at the FDGB Federal Executive Committee and visited Potsdam Bezirk. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27-28 Jun 87 p 2 AU]

EDUCATION COOPERATION WITH POLAND -- The second bilateral GDR-PPR rectors' confernece, held at the "Karl Liebknecht" Pedagogical College, ended on Friday, 19 June. At the conclusion of the talks, the GDR Ministry of Edcucation and the PPR Ministry of Science and Higher Education signed a cooperation agreement on teacher training for the 1987-90 period. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jun 87 p 2 AU]

BULGARIAN CONSTRUCTION OFFICIAL -- On 29 June, GDR Construction Minister Wolfgang Junker met for friendly talks with Georgi Grigorov, minister of construction and construction materials industry of the Bulgarian People's Republic [name and title as published]. Minister Grigorov, who is staying in the GDR with a delegation of Bulgarian construction experts, will familiarize himself with the GDR's experiences and results in the building of new apartments and in modernizing and reconstructing apartments in central city areas. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jun 87 p 5 AU]

CUBAN MINISTER'S TALKS -- On 24 June, Juan Herrera Machado, minister of the sugar industry of Cuba, held talks with Hans-Joachim Lauck, minister of heavy machine construction and installation construction, on further steps to deepen cooperation between the GDR's heavy machine construction sector and Cuba's sugar industry in the period up to 1990. The sugar industry minister also met with Gerhard Tautenhahn, minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery, and vehicle building, with whom he discussed the expansion of cooperation with regard to equipment for the cultivation of soil and transportation, diesel motors for irrigation, and equipment for agrochemical centers, such as preparation plants for raw sugar straw. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jun 87 p 2 AU]

## USSR CONSTRUCTION MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD062126 Budapest MTI in English 1841 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 6 (MTI) -- Yevgeniy Varnachev, Soviet minister of machine building for construction, road building and municipal services, has arrived in Hungary at the invitation of Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi. Yevgeniy Varnachev is holding talks on the joint manufacture of loading machinery and equipment, specialization in machine building for construction and road building, cooperation deals and other forms of production cooperation.

## MSZMP CC POSITION ON SOCIAL-ECONOMIC PROGRAM

AU061010 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Jul 87 pp 1, 2

["The MSZMP Central Committee Position of 2 July 1987 on the Program of Economic and Social Development"]

[Text] The stand taken at the session of the MSZMP Central Committee as of July 2, 1987, on the Program for Economic and Social Consolidation is as follows:

During the decades of building socialism, and as a result of the constructive work of our people the social and economic relations of our country underwent a fundamental change: The power of the people was fought successively, the system of large-scale landlords was eliminated, basic production means were nationalized, and large-scale socialist farming became established. Development was not without problems. Following the shock after the first years of socialist construction, our party and society had the stamina for revival. Socialist democracy flourished, a social consensus was reached, and building socialism became a national program. A flexible economic management was introduced, the national economy started to develop, and internationally recognized results were attained.

Since 1960 the national income approximately trebled, industrial output grew more than 3.5 fold, agricultural output doubled, and consumption by the population and real incomes increased by 250 percent. The country accumulated considerable material and intellectual assets. Living and working conditions improved, job opportunities were created, and full employment, social and existential security were established. The country became moderately developed and the people had every reason to be proud of their achievements.

In the past 15 years fundamental changes have taken place in the world economy. These changes, as well as altered conditions of building socialism, alongside a transition to an intensive economic management have created new demands and challenged the Hungarian economy with greater and more difficult tasks, with which it has been only partly able to comply. We have hesitated to adjust ourselves to the situation that became different. The whole economic management did not initiate or force a change to an intensive path, restructure the production pattern, or improve competitiveness in international markets. Economic difficulties aggravated.

Development markedly changed course to what was outlined in the decrees of the 13th congress and targets specified in the Seventh 5-Year Plan cycle. National income does not cover expenditure, and the amount of debt and budget deficit tend to be growing while institutional and private consumption are increasing.

The output of the national economy has fundamentally determined the development of all aspects of societal life. The Central Committee therefore considers it imperative that a beginning be made on eliminating the accumulated difficulties, overcoming the obstacles in the course of development, implementing the transformation of the production pattern, and accelerating technical development. Our socialist development, the unavoidable updating of production, the improvement of living conditions and the further advance in living standards require a firm foundation. In the current situation there is a need for a phase of stabilization in which harmony between production and utilization must be created, and the demand that only that which is first produced may be distributed must be made to take effect.

In this phase we must undertake the struggles, conflicts, and burdens concomitant with the transformation. Our main task, in addition to maintaining the basic principles of humanism of our socialist society, is to definitely implement the requirement for rational operation.

An improvement in equilibrium can currently be found on a reduction in costs, but in the long term, only through an increase in ability to produce an income. In many areas a break must be made with incorrect practices. Distribution may not precede the creation of material backing. A change must be made in the noncircumspect system of supports and withdrawals that covers efficiency. Definite measures must be taken to reduce supports, since deficit activity at the expense of the companies working profitably cannot be financed in the long term. Differentiation in keeping with performance must be realized.

At its session of November 1986 the Central Committee conducted a comprehensive analysis of the situation of the national economy and resolved that a programme of economico-social evolvement must be elaborated. Opinions on the draft were given by 38 leading bodies of party, government, social and scientific organizations. The Central Committee shaped its position in consideration of and through balancing these comments.

I

The fundamental objective of the program of socioeconomic evolvement is that all spheres of social and economic life are to be renewed to give a new impetus to the building of socialism, creating the resources required for economic advance, and to exceed the medium level of economic development.

1. The Central Committee believes that a shorter period of stabilization and a longer term phase of evolvement are required to stop the unfavorable flows present in economic life, and to prepare for a turn in a favorable direction.

In the first phase there must be a gradual stop to the proces of increasing debt, and the deficit in the state budget must be eliminated.

In order to achieve an evolvement there must be an acceleration in adjustment to intensive development and world economic flows, a speed up in the transformation in pattern serving long term change, in technical development, in reducing inputs and, a final improvement in efficiency. The economic reform process requires an extensive evolvement.

2. Production should develop in a differentiated way, first of all with the increase in export ability kept in mind. The result should be a sharp growth in economic exports to the zone accounting in convertible currency, principally within the processing industry. [paragraph continues]

This must be attained by taking better advantage of existing production capacities, by supplementing and updating them, by improving product quality and raising technical standards, and by improving market work. The transformation in the patterns of the various sectors must be accelerated by reexamining and amending central economic development programs approved earlier and by accelerating the improvement in the system of means used for implementation. The development must be concentrated on internationally competitive areas.

3. Reduction in support to noneconomic production and exports is to continue more forcefully. Production that cannot be made economic must be eliminated, and at the same time care must be taken to satisfy demand through another domestic producer or through imports. Restructuring and bankruptcy legislation must be strictly adhered to in the cases of insolvent companies and cooperatives. The capital and manpower thereby released must be used in more efficient production.

4. To achieve a comprehensive improvement in national economic equilibrium endeavors must be made to more successfully exploit opportunities within international cooperation.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is to play a determining role in the scientific and technological progress and development of the Hungarian national economy. There must be a further advance to technological and scientific, and to economic cooperation based on mutual advantage evolved within the framework of CEMA, and to socialist economic integration. In relations with the socialist countries, maintenance of balanced commodity turnover and payment relations must be ensured through a mutual expansion in turnover. Cooperation must be expanded in keeping with demand, through development of direct relations among companies, and also through joint ventures based on mutual interests.

-- With the advanced capitalist countries we must endeavor to expand turnover and intensify development and production relations. Within our supply we must increase the ratio of products on higher levels of processing, requiring a significant amount of intellectual labour. In our relations we must give greater assistance to domestic technical progress, and to the spread of up-to-date production processes. We must reinforce long term and direct relations among companies, and production cooperation. Be creating favorable conditions we must help to include a larger ratio of operative capital.

-- In our foreign trade with the developing countries mutually advantageous cooperation must be developed in such a way that it better serves implementation of the objectives of domestic production in transforming its pattern.

II

Conditions for effectively carrying out both short and medium range tasks are an improvement of the planned control of the national economy and development of markets by observing its rules.

1. The central management should create an economic and social environment that initiates enterprising, assesses its accomplishments, forces differentiation according to performance, and is tolerant of conflicts.

a. Decisions of the central bodies forming the economic policies should be dominant: in solving the strategic tasks of restructuring, in energy production and distribution, in significant issues of source productive industries, infrastructure and cooperation within the CEMA, and in laying down the course for financial and loan granting affairs. The structure enhancing activity of the government should encourage and help the country to catch up with the main trends in international technological and technological development in general.

b. In processing industries, in the food industry, in building industry and in producing consumer goods and services, supply and demand conditions should be more consciously created.

c. In running the economy, commodity and monetary relations, supply and demand, loans, prices, rates of exchanges, profitability and profit should be allowed an active role. Pursuing austere monetary, loan, and budgeting procedures, companies and collectives should be made more aware of their responsibility and interest in bringing in profits.

2. Consolidation will be mainly dependent on how successfully companies and cooperatives are turned into entities that have a vested interest in being self-sufficient in the economy, making a profit, and accumulating capital. Companies are expected to display increased versatility and reasonable risk-taking in meeting the demands of the market, while keeping production and demand in harmony. Care must be taken to provide workers proper training and subsequent training to meet requirements. Morale, discipline and quality of work must be improved on. Inter-company cooperation must be considerably increased, deadlines and contractual obligations must be adhered to, their fulfillment more respected, and a way provided that makes companies work to their contractual engagements.

3. Regulation of relations between the state and companies should be clear and predictable. The independence of economic units and the accountability of company managements must be strengthened by drastically decreasing individual interventions (eliminating exception routines). In reconciling societal and company interests, organizations created for the protection of interests should have a greater say. Negotiating interests among the government, the unions, the cooperative interest representing bodies and the Hungarian economic chamber should be institutionalized.

4. For a company to operate successfully, a taxation system that facilitiates a clear picture of the economy, and encourages economical production, and a proven pricing system, a wage and earnings control system that encourages growth in production, will be necessary.

a. By adjusting the company tax system the number and extent of taxes directly affecting the producers must be decreased with taxes related to consumption increased. The Central Committee agrees to the introduction of a general tax on turnover of a VAT type, after appropriate preparation. It is aware that this will induce a cut in producer prices and, because subsidies are to be reduced, will also result in an increase in consumer prices.

b. A pricing system and policy must be brought about that reflects efficiency and competitiveness in international markets. Prices should reflect realistic costs and supply and demand, but should not be a cover for unsatisfactory work. [paragraph continues]

Tax reform will reflect the indispensible prerequisite that requires a direct and ongoing relation relation between producers and consumers prices. As to a well defined group of the basic necessities price authorities should maintain control and make their influence felt.

c. Besides a tax and price reform, a reform in wages that facilitate the application of the principle of remuneration in proportion to work done. In the long run salaries and wages should be made proportional to the social usefulness of the work in question.

In the factory system of making operations interest-related must be modified: systems of pay, types of entitlements for drawing money that are in line with the nature of jobs should function so that individual and team performance and remuneration be harmonized. Ways of paying, costing and engaging the interest of workers of socialist brigades or other teams operating as in-house entrepreneurs should be worked out.

5. In order to broaden the independence of companies, to utilize the advantages inherent in the international division of labor, to strengthen direct relations between producers and the market, in foreign trade work, the content, the organizational set-up and system of interest must be totally reshaped.

6. In consolidating the efficiency rating of the large socialist companies and cooperatives, the efficiency of work in full-time employment will have a decisive role. To increase economic performance all the economic units must take their share, irrespective of their nature and ownership of business.

7. Socialist market relations must be purposefully improved and a new business company law must be brought about to encourage a variety of business forms. The start of new, flexibly profitable small and medium-sized business must be encouraged. Limitation to be enterprising in production and sales must be reduced, and the role of imports to boost competition should be enforced. Different conditions in individual sectors will allow for bidding, and counterproductive monopolistic positions must be eliminated.

8. Household economies, cottage industries, and private business are organic parts of the socialist economy. Every activity and initiative that serves growth in the national income and the improvement in the living conditions of the population must be encouraged. Large and small enterprises should find and develop ways for cooperating and distributing work. They should create the conditions for partnerships, which should also contribute to the building of a background industry to support large companies.

9. To broaden the funds for development more opportunities should be made available to free company resources, and draw private and institutional resources into efficient and advantageous investment projects. This end is to be served by an extension of the types and circulation of bonds.

With a varied combination of basic forms of ownership a more appropriate framework should be set up to expand activity producing value. Conditions for workers who are ready to take part should be provided so that there is personal interest in increasing the assets and gains of the enterprise.

10. Respect for the law and its provisions within the companies and the cooperatives as well as in their external relations must be strengthened. The prestige of rules of operations, labor relations contracts and mutual declarations of responsibilities must be enhanced.

Workshop democracy within companies must be made free of formalities. In management clear-cut and nonambivalent responsibilities must be defined and divided among company councils, the director and the trade union forums.

11. Due to the independence of companies socialist work campaigns and movements are expected to be related to the production and development plan prepared by the economic units. It is therefore correct for collectives themselves to define the purpose of work competitions, the ways of participating, and assess achievements.

III

For the economy to consolidate, more effective productive work, better harmony in performance and incomes, a differentation based on performance, a just general and proportional sharing in taxation and a productive social policy are needed. Progress requires the society to make sacrifices, carry out disciplined work, and a management to be consistent and determined. Public interest must be brought to the fore, and public spirit maintained.

1. For effective production, a restructured economy, and technical development to be stepped up will temporarily entail an imposition of limits on consumption both public and private. In order to raise the standard of living in a well-founded way, performance must be increased, and successful economic work must be carried out.

The earnings of the population from work and incomes should be more differentiated depending on performance. Effectively working individuals and collectives should be more rewarded financially.

2. We are making efforts to maintain social security. We must be prepared to tackle and solve new social problems that may arise from the restructuring of the economy. Primarily pensioners on a low income, dependent on help, and families with several children must get support. The institutional system, its resources and means of local social policy should be broadened.

The ratio of state subsidy in the costs of raising a family first must be stabilized and increased.

Reform of the pension scheme is required that will provide a greater social security in proportion to the financial capabilities of the country and which will also lead to a more just distribution of pensions.

3. Young school leavers and first time employed in particular must be provided with help in housing. For a comprehensive redevelopment of the housing policy a proposal must be prepared as soon as possible, with the Communist Youth Union participating. The subsidizing system of providing and maintaining flats should be adjusted to the income and social positions of families in a differentiated way.

4. In taxing the population such changes should be induced that make a general and proportionate sharing. The Central Committee agrees to the introduction of a personal income tax after appropriate preparations.

The taxation system should be clear, and ranges formed so that people with higher incomes should pay more, but still remain interested in increasing performance.

Socially underprivileged groups will not be affected adversely by the system of taxation. By introducing a personal income system, no net earnings received in full time jobs will be noticeably decreased. In order to tax and keep under control present incomes that were evading taxation, tax forms will be introduced which will demand declaration of origin of assets.

5. Solving the economic tasks will require a policy of employment with foresight. Restructuring production will require relocating the work force and help will be provided if necessary. Selecting a job must be brought closer to the interest of the society at large without infringing the right of the citizens to work. To ease tensions that are likely to arise, by setting up flexible opportunities, the repertory of means of employment policy must be enlarged. We also have to be prepared to make provisions for the appropriate empoloyment of the age groups to start work in the early 90s.

6. A successful implementation of the program for economic and social consolidation will require better skills, and a broader outlook. A qualitative development of our educational system is to provide the requirements. Vocational education should have a structure that can be adopted to changes in requirements; the number of school leavers and later the number of graduates should also be increased.

7. Professionals have a role in putting the social and economic changes into effect. The social recognition of intellectual work requiring many years of academic studies must grow. The leadership in the government, the companies and the institutions should make efforts so that professionals obtain financial and moral recognition of their activities and accomplishments in proportion to their social use. Professionals are expected to influence favourably the way the socialist mind and morals are being shaped, in their professional activities and by participating in public life.

8. Suitable conditions must be created to carry out socially needed tasks in the fields of state administration, health care, welfare provisions, scientific research, education and adult education, mass communication and sports. Everything possible must be done within these institutions for a sensible system of organization, and pricing and personnel policy are to be implemented that are more in line with the tasks and the economic facilities.

9. Institutions that are more rational, smaller in size, but more effective at work, are needed in the party, mass organizations, and movements.

10. A firmer stand, stricter call for account, wider publicity and public control must be demanded in the fight against any malpractices in socioeconomic life. A unified legal regulation without backdoor arrangements must be strengthened and enforced even by administrative means in order to combat corruption, the making of illegal gains, connections to push protegees ahead and other anomalies alien to our social system.

Party organizations should take the lead in defending the fair character of public life and the relevant authorities should be determined to take people to court who either provide or accept illicit advantages.

IV

An essential condition to implement our economic and social program is the development of social democracy, and enhancement of operations of the political institutional system. It is desirable to continue the progress of transition whereby the importance of an individual in societal action is growing, as is the self-reliance of collectives and forms and functions of self-government both at workplaces and living quarters that are beginning to take shape. Events, phenomena and decisions with importance and relevance to society should be made more open to public criticism. A broad and positive system of social discussions and debates prior to making political and economic decisions must be outlines. Our party is ready to take initiatives and also to lead in that field.

1. The whole of the party activities is in service of the social-economic consolidation, stepping up the reform processes. The Central Committee has decided, while effecting the leading role of the party, to put on the agenda the main issues related to the development of its internal life, and the ideological work within its plan to enhance the political institutional system.

2. Implementing the program of consolidation will be very demanding on the work of party organs and party members. Above all a firm unity in the party lines is needed and a definite political stand is required. Making the program known and accepted is an important assignment. It is the duty of all party members to represent the party program and take part in its implementation. Party organs and members should do their best to assist in preparing programs for workplaces and to help with carrying them out. Communists should set a model example in carrying out responsibility.

3. Implementing our program requires a consistent and to-the-point leadership in all walks of life. Managers will be faced with stricter requirements, while the social recognition of good leadership also has to be increased.

In the personnel selection, appointments to senior state officials' positions, leaders must be trusted with confidence and full support for the implementation of the program for consolidation, and do a good job. Democratic personnel work must be strengthened, as well as openness and public control. By promoting young and energetic people everywhere there will be a continuous supply of new leaders to vacancies.

4. Agitation and propaganda should represent social interest in the right sense. In political work with the masses, economic-political aims and requirements should be made clear and there should be inducements to implement them. Good initiatives should be shown, and hindrances blocking consolidation eliminated. It has to be made clear that going ahead will only be possible by increasing the efficiency of productive labor. People should be made aware that greater tasks require perservering, disciplined and initiative work.

The workers of Hungarian television, Hungarian radio, the press and mass communication will contribute to the success of the program by their work. They are expected to represent and explain the position of the party, and the measures the government is taking, they should propagate experiences that are favourable and take us ahead, argue with wrong points and faint-heartedness, and criticize practice in opposition to party policy.

5. The Central Committee deems it necessary that the government taking the stand of the party as a basis should detail the particular actions to be taken to implement the program for consolidation, and submit it to parliament for debate and approval. Ministries, councils, institutions and economic units should also prepare and define what they are expected to do to that end.

6. The Central Committee calls on the National Council of the PPF, the National Council of the Hungarian Trade Unions, the KISZ Central Committee, the Hungarian Economic Chamber, the National Council of Cooperatives and their member organizations, the leading bodies of all social and interest representing organs to lend their support and help with consolidation, and prepare contributions to the implementation of the program.

The Central Committee appeals to workers, peasants, professionals, young people, nonparty member allies, all followers of socialism: Lend support to the implementation of the program for economic-social consolidation, and take part in its practical implementation.

The Central Committee is convinced that successfully implementing the program for consolidation by carrying out ardent resolute work, by mobilizing the potentials in our society and by uniting the nation can be done, and will serve the attainment of our socialist targets and the prosperity of our people.

## CONSUMER STATISTICS FOR JANUARY-MAY 1987

AU061249 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Jul 87 p 1

[MTI report: "Report on the First 5 Months Turnover of Consumer Goods — Balanced Supply of Food Products, Increase in the Turnover of Miscellaneous Industrial Products]

[Text] According to the report of the Ministry of Domestic Trade on goods turnover, the retail trade turnover for the first 5 months of the current year stood at 229.4 billion forints, 7.2 percent more in current prices than for the same period last year and 2.1 percent more in comparable prices. The turnover increased quantity. The retail trade purchased the necessary goods primarily from domestic sources; the amount of goods purchased from domestic sources increased by 11.3 percent compared to last year, and imports decreased by 4.5 percent.

Retail trade sold 48.6 billion forints worth of goods in May, 4.9 percent more in current prices than a year earlier. Compared with recent months, demand was lower for almost all types of goods.

The supply of the population with food was balanced and plentiful in May. There was an improvement in the supply of boiled and smoked meat products, pork fats, roasted coffee, and baby food. Demands were not fully met, however, for poultry giblets, polished rice, sunflower oil, and diabetic confectionery. Due to the late spring, there was a delay in the supply of first vegetables and fruit; last year's stocks also decreased as a result. Thus, the prices of these products increased.

The colder weather had an effect also on the turnover of clothing articles and the demand for the spring and summer offers was still low in May. In May, the supply of several clothing articles, for example men's jackets and women's suits, was more adequate than at this time last year, but the consumers also experienced smaller shortages from some other products. The supply of textiles sold by the meter continued to deteriorate and the assortment of textiles in fashionable prints was particularly low. The supply of baby clothing and children's shoes was also inadequate.

The demand for miscellaneous industrial goods continued to be rather high. The demand for technical products continued to increase and the retail trade fulfilled the requirements at a good level.

There was an adequate supply of conventional and semi-automatic washing machines, driers, vacuum cleaners, domestic and import refrigerators, color television sets, radio sets, and record players, among other things. Many of these products used to be in short supply. The population continued to have difficulty in purchasing freezers.

The supply of solid fuel was adequate in May too, and there was no disturbance in the selling of fuel within the framework of the fuel sales. Some counties, however, reported on the deterioration of the quality of certain types of coal. Compared to previous months, there was no essential change in the supply of building materials and construction demands were met. However, the supply of bricks and roof tiles did not improve and there were also occasional shortages of pine timber varieties. There were also temporary shortages in the supply of wooden doors and windows.

## SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES NUCLEAR PLANT, SUBSIDY BUDGETS

AU061302 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP 2 Jul 87 pp 1, 3

[Correspondents' report: "Council of Ministers Held a Meeting -- Age Exemption Pensioners at Ozd -- Government Spokesman Rezso Banyasz Holds Press Conference -- Further Construction of the Nuclear Power Station in Paks -- the Profit Made From Inventions and Innovations"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] MTI correspondent: What does the program of nuclear energy development contain?

[Banyasz] The same things as everywhere in the world. In Hungary the research concerning the nuclear power stations also is given extreme importance. The government is allocating considerable sums on this research. A comprehensive program of research and development was outlined in the previous plan period when the Nuclear Power Station at Paks began operation. The program recently approved is part of a national medium-range research and development plan. The task now is to further increase the security of the Nuclear Power Station in Paks, prepare for expanding the station, construct new blocks of 1,000 megawatts each, and to carry out radiation defense and radiation biology research. [passage omitted]

[NEPSZAVA correspondent] How does the cut in budget subsidies affect the councils' management?

[Banyasz] The government wants to considerably reduce the budget deficit this year. The place of every forint should be thoroughly considered not only in private housekeeping but also in the state's housekeeping and the area of expenditures. In 1987, the government has reduced the subsidies provided to the councils by 3 percent, a total of some 2.5 billion forints, which makes up 1.8 percent of the councils' total expenditures. This is, no doubt, a considerable cut. But this measure was necessary and it should be carried out in a disciplined way. [passage omitted]

[MAGYAR HIRLAP correspondent] The legal propaganda coordinating committee was made public for the first time last week. What is the task of this body?

[Banyasz] After 10 years of operation, it was high time for the public to learn about the existence of the legal propaganda committee, which has been working mainly in the background although one can see its practical results every day. The committee was responsible for the popular legal radio and television programs, the establishment of legal columns in the daily press, the birth of a series of popular journals, and even for the citizenship instruction in schools and legal advisory services. [passage omitted]

## WALESA, OTHERS SEEK PARDON FOR SOVIET YOUTH

AU061615 Paris AFP in English 1607 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 6 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and 69 other prominent Poles asked the Soviet parliament Monday to pardon a Soviet student sentenced to death on charges stemming from riots in December.

The student, identified as K. Ryskuldekov, was convicted in June and sentenced for killing one militiaman and injuring another during disturbances in the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Polish personalities said in a letter handed over to the Soviet Embassy that the student should be pardoned for "humanitarian reasons."

A pardon would have to be signed by Andrey Gromyko, the state president and chairman of the Supreme Soviet, or parliament.

The 70 petitioners said that since the death penalty applied in principle to cases where there is no hope for rehabilitation, "we cannot imagine that this should be the case of an 18-year old youth."

The letter was signed by most of the outlawed union's national leaders, as well as writers, journalists, priests, scientists and artists.

Among them were Zbigniew Bujak, Adam Michnik, Andrzej Wajda, Marian Brandys, Klemens Szaniawski, and Andrzej Stelmachowski, who is close to the Polish episcopate.

Nationalist riots erupted in the Kazakh capital of Alma Ata after the Kazakh party chief Dinmukhamed Kunayev was sacked and replaced by a Russian.

Officials said two people were killed, but diplomatic sources in Moscow said about 20 people died.

## WOJCIK, KARSKI MEET U.S. TRADE OFFICIAL 3 JULY

LD032221 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 3 -- Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik received here today Chairman of the U.S. trade chamber Richard Lesher. The two discussed selected issues of the state of economic relations between Poland and the U.S.

They said that the progressing normalization of mutual ties created possibilities to intensify and enrich economic cooperation between both countries. In this context, they pointed to big interest on the part of Polish and American enterprises in cooperation in the form of joint ventures.

Also today, the American guest met with chairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade Ryszard Karski. The two reviewed relations between Polish and American enterprises and stated with satisfaction that the process of reconstruction of these relations was taking place.

## TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS ON 23 JUNE POLITBURO SESSION

AU301708 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jun 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP --- On 23 June, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo acquainted itself with information on the application of electronics in the national economy and the use of robots in production processes.

The electronics industry is fulfilling its strategic role in developing today's state. The number and quality of electronic appliances being used, and the scientific and technical progress being achieved, including automation and the introduction of robots, have a fundamental bearing on economic efficiency and, as a result, on the level and quality of living conditions in society.

The economic crisis at the beinning of the 1980's also affected electronics. The electronics industry was severely affected by the sanctions against Poland by the United States and its allies. The distance separating our industrial level from the level achieved by highly industrialized countries in this field has increased. To arrest this negative process, the Council of Ministers, acting on the PZPR Central Committee Politiburo's initiative adopted the "Program for the Applicaton of Electronics in the National Economy and the Development of the Electronics Industry Until the Year 1990." In November 1984, the Government Presidium adopted a decision on preparing and introducing automated production processes in industry.

The Politburo appraised implementation of these programs. It was established that between 1983-86 the production of electronic appliances rose by 88 percent, while exports rose on a similar scale. The expansion of production capacity is at an advanced stage. These results are not bad, but they do not represent the full realization of intentions and the full satisfaction of needs. However, it is noticeable that the progress that has been achieved was in keeping with the available resources. However, the results that have been obtained in automating production are still too meagre. Currently, few robots and industrial manipulators are being used in the country's factories. This places Poland well behind other countries. Poland is lagging behind noticeably, and this is also true in relation to the other socialist countries.

The Politburo drew attention to shortcomings in the accomplishment of the set tasks. Expansion of the electronics industry has not proceeded in a consistent manner and the process has not been complementary. There has been an insufficient increase in the production of materials, subunits, and elements. Investment was not efficient as institutional solutions intended to stimulate and coordinate the expansion of the electronics industry, including the supply of finance, mainly in the form of foreign currency, did not meet expectations. The present organizational structure, including the wide distribution of industrial enterprises and units of the research infrastructure, does not promote efficiency and the attainment of the program's goals. The Politburo stressed the significanct that the strategy for national socioeconomic development coincides with the programs for applying electronics, introducing automation, and using robots connected with it. It is necessary to achieve the best possible distribution and the best possible results with the modest resources available. The improved efficiency envisaged by the National Socioeconomic Plan for the Years 1986-90, especially with regard to the economic consumption of materials, fuels, and energy, and more rational employment, can only be attained through the effective and full realization of the aimes of these two programs. What needs to be done first is to introduce and expand the use of manipulators and less complicated robots in those technological processes and work positions posing risks to human health. The Politburo stressed the importance of the international division of labor in these areas and joint undertakings within the framework of CEMA.

The Politburo has obligated the government to adopt more effective institutional solutions for ensuring the tasks of both programs are accomplished. The Politburo decided to conduct systematic appraisals every two years.

The Politburo examined conclusions stemming from an analysis of the effect of the current economic and financial system for enterprises and scientific research centers on increasing the national economy's capacity to absorb innovations and improving efficiency.

The establishment of the Council of Ministers Committee for Science and Technical Progress and the Office for Scientific and Technical Progress and Application has created an efficient guidance system that makes it possible to improve the way courses of activity are set and to check how they are implemented on an on-going basis. Although new mechanisms have been introduced in recent years, enterprises have nevertheless failed to stimulate innovation to a significant extent and improve managerial efficiency.

Many enterprises continue to pay insufficient attention to modernizing production, improving quality, and introducing modern machinery and technology. It is too often the case that efforts to achieve positive economic relations are based on measures concerning prices and product ranges, and applications for subsidies and tax concessions. In addition to the other negative consequences that this entails, it leads to a decline in the condition of the technical infrastructure of many enterprises and attests to the limited effectiveness of the economic mechanisms employed thus far.

The Politburo indicated that under the second stage of the economic reform there ought to be an acceleration of work to modify the operation of manufacturing enterprises and a signficant increase in industry's ability to absorb innovations. It was established that what ought to be created are complementary economic mechanisms that will compel enterprises to develop an interest in innovation, to improve technological discipline, to raise product quality, to modernize products, and to effect the more efficient consumption of materials and energy. The manufacture of goods that are technically and technologically outdated cannot be allowed to be profitable.

A manufacturer who tolerates technical backwardness and management inefficiency must face the danger of a collapse in his operation and a drop in work force wages.

The Politburo stressed the importance of work with industry's engineering and managerial cadre. In conducting a penetrating assessment of their achievements, which will take place during cadre reviews and party appraisals, what should count first and foremost are work results and concrete achievements in innovation.

Good examples ought to be propagated and opportunities for rapid advancement ought to be created for people who combine expert skills with resourcefulness, energy, and the ability to surmount difficulties.

The systems for operating research and development units and directing central programs for scientfic and technical progress have undergone fundamental modifications in recent years.

The adoption and successive implementation of new solutions have made it possible to check negative trends and phenomena in Polish science and the national economy's research and development infrastructure. The process of rebuilding scientific research capacity has begun. These solutions have also had a positive effect on an increased interest in attaining socioeconomic development goals on the part of the scientific and technical communities.

Government orders pertaining to scientific and technical development have a particularly important role. They serve to combine research with economic practice. Until now, they have principally covered research results obtained before 1986. Beginning in 1988, the main object of these orders will be to introduce into economic practice the most important results produced by central research and development programs implemented during the current 5-year period.

The system of government orders has been furnished with a whole series of economic, financial, organizational, and legal instruments. The financial assistance provided to enterprises executing these orders is particularly important. It comprises unlimited tax concessions and exemptions, and repayable and nonrepayable subsidies from the central fund for aiding the application of innovations. It is also envisaged that sanctions will be imposed in the event of a contracting party failing to fulfill its obligations.

The new law on research and development units has created a model center geared toward scientific and technical progress more than ever. Amendments to this law are currently being prepared. These amendments will cover a number of important matters, particularly scientific production centers. The main source of orders and the financial resources for the majority of research and development units continue to be centrally directed programs. Efforts ought to be made to gradually increase the role of enterprise orders in the revenue structure. It is hoped that they will become significantly more receptive to innovations as a result of the introduction of appropriate economic mechanisms. The effective application of innovations in economic practice will greatly depend on the opportunities to be created by the law on small innovative units, which is currently being prepared.

The Politburo has called on the Council of Ministers to:

-- create greater pay incentives for teams introducing innovations and suggestions leading to greater efficiency. These incentives should bear an appropriate relation to the rewards received by the originators of these suggestions and inventions;

-- provide an improved credit and tax policy with respect to research and development units directly involved in meeting orders placed by industry or involved in central programs.

It was stressed that the new organizational, legal, and economic solutions created need to continue to be introduced in a systematic manner. Effective supervision must be exercised over the operation of these solutions, and immediate corrections and modifications have to be made in line with the needs that emerge in practice. This is a task for the appropriate organs, particularly for the Committee for Scientific and Technical Progress.

The Politburo familiarized itself with an appraisal of the sociopolitical and economic situation in scientific research units. The Politburo recommended that party echelons and primary party organizations step up party activity according to the "Guidelines of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat Concerning the Work of Party Echelons and PZPR Primary Party Organizations in the Field of Scientific, Technical, and Organizational Progress."

The Politburo acquainted itself with information provided by the Central Control and Auditing Commission on the statutory activities of PZPR control and auditing commissions with respect to party members guilty of negligence that has been established by state and social control organs. [paragraph continues]

Following an assessment of the operation of the economy and units of the administration during the difficult period of the winter of 1986/87, commissions initiated party proceedings against 312 party members occupying managerial positions. Party sanctions were applied in 27 cases, and in 21 other cases they requested the appropriate party authorities to withdraw recommendations for managerial posts; the requests were complied with. In 109 cases the proceedings ended with warning talks. The commissions held talks with 176 PZPR members about shortcomings in their work and ways of improving it. In 1986 controls conducted by the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate led to the dismissal of 120 people occupying managerial posts in the economy and the state administration; 68 of them were party members. Control and auditing commissions and primary party organizations applied sanctions against them; these included expulsion from party ranks. In 18 cases no punishments were meted out as dismissal was deemed sufficient.

The Politburo stressed that the overwhelming majority of managerial posts are occupied by competent people who possess a high sense of responsibility and high ethical and moral standards. Concern about the social and professional standing of this cadre makes it even more imperative to act resolutely and severely in cases in which people who occupy managerial posts and enjoy the party's recommendation fail to treat their responsibilities correctly, display a lack of concern, and breach principles and regulations that are in force. The establishment of the Central Auditing and Control Commission by the 10th congress as the one party control organ is favorable for effective and efficient decisions to be made in such matters. The warning, advisory, and control conversations conducted by party control and auditing commissions are a good way of exercising an influence on the managerial cadre. However, they cannot be permitted to turn into a form of forgiving incompetence and attempts to hide behind objective difficulties.

The Politburo called on the Central Control and Auditing Commission to step up statutory activities against party members who bear direct responsibility for irregularities and neglect, while exercising supervisory functions that violate the PZPR statute and treat people's affairs in a cold and formal manner. The Politburo first decided that one factor that raises the standard of party control is observance of the duty to inform primary party organizations about the results of research so it provides these bodies with a basis for making decisions about recommendations, and second, that control and auditing commission decisions should be published.

The Politburo stressed the need to propagate good examples of initiative, correct management, and popularize people who discharge their professional duties and fulfill the responsibilities of a party member correctly. The activities engaged by the government and all administrative organs should also be directed toward this.

## WOZNIAK ADDRESSES ECONOMIC POLICY COMMISSION

AU061924 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4-5 Jul 87 p 2

[Report on speech by Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 3 July session of the Central Committee Commission for Economic Policy, Economic Reform, and Workers Self-Management Bodies to view the national discussion of the theses on the second stage of the economic reform]

[Text] Speaking at the session, M. Wozniak said that the position of the Central Committee commission, which represents an important segment of public opinion, will enable the government to go over to devising new solutions, which will be present in the Central Annual Plan for 1988. [paragraph continues]

At the coming session of the Sejm, the government will present the results of consultations about the theses on the second stage of the economic reform and will outline proposals for institutional solutions at the beginning of the last quarter of the year. Referring to the polemics with trade unionists, Wozniak said that there was no guarantee for the reform and that we all have to be its guarantors and executors. Let us not advocate reforms only when they promise benefits. Let us advocate reforms because they involve duties and sacrifices that will make it possible to repair our economy more effectively. Let us therefore support whatever helps us to forge ahead. The next few months will show whether the many institutions and organizations that today continually pledge their support for the economic reform will prove themselves in action.

SEJM TO CONVENE 15-16 JULY; PAP CARRIES AGENDA

LD062121 Warsaw PAP in English 1809 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 6 -- The Polish Sejm (Parliament) will meet here July 15-16, with the agenda including:

-- Report of the economic plan, Budget and Finance Committee:

1. On the implementation of the state budgetary plan the period between January 1 and December 31, 1986

2. On the credit plan fulfillment and on population's monetary income and expenditure balance sheet

3. On Poland's foreign trade balance-sheet, including the assessment of the fulfillment of the 1986 foreign-trade turnover plan

4. On the 1986 management of the foreign debt servicing fund

5. On the 1986 progress in the 1986-1990 national socio-economic plan implementation with a statistical report included

6. On the assessment of the situation in fuel and power supply to the national economy and of the 1986 development of the fuel and power industries

-- Motion to vote for acceptance of the government's accounts for the period between January 1 and December 31, 1986

-- Government's information on the progress of the 2nd stage of economic reform in the light of results of social consultation

-- Report of the administration, internal affairs and execution of the law committee and of the legislative committee on the deputies' bill on ombudsman

-- Report of the economic plan, Budget and Finance Committee and of the legislative committee on the government bill on the 1988 national census

-- Deputies' question time

-- Draft resolution on closing the Sejm session

## SWIDERSKI STRESSES PRON'S ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT

PM061641 Bydgoszcz GAZETA POMORSKA in Polish 13 May 87 p 4

[Interview with Dr Jerzy Swiderski, general secretary of the PRON National Council, by Jerry Godula; date, place not given]

[Text] [Godula] What will be the most important issue for the PRON in the coming years?

[Swiderski] The congress documents and the drift of the congress debate indicate that we must place the main emphasis on accelerating the process of the country's development. Any qualitative changes in the economy, the state, and the whole fabric of our sociopolitical life require a certain social consensus. Today's situation is extremely complex. On the whole, we favor reforming our economic, social, and political reality but only as long as we are not expected to make an effort ourselves -- which, after all, is the prerequisite of all reform. Thus, our task is not only to approve the reformative solutions but predominantly to foster an attitude of readiness for action. A resolute economic reform will doubtless also reveal its adversaries. After all, close correlation between pay and work results will hardly please those who do not like to exert themselves. We could quote many more examples of conflicts that will arise during economic reform.

In this whole complex situation the PRON movement's task will be on the one hand, to express the opinions, views, and aspirations of our society and, on the other, to create a favorable atmosphere around all those who want to be active. This requires not only that the authorities reach an agreement with society -- and this is often what the idea of accord gets narrowed down to -- but also that a dialogue is conducted within society. What we need is agreement among different social groups, professional milieus, and generations. Today, in my opinion, such agreement within society is even more important than a convergence of targets aimed at by the authorities and by society -- a convergence we have already largely achieved. We already know that those shared targets include, among other things, economic development, democratization of public life, and a reform of the sociopolitical system that would, in turn, evolve from these.

[Godula] The aims declared in the PRON program are to be found in the declarations of a great number of sociopolitical organizations. Does PRON not do their work for them?

[Swiderski] We are continuously reinforcing the position of our movement in the sociopolitical system. The work of people's councils and various types of self-government bodies gains new substance; new socialist democratic institutions are created. And it is very important to define clearly and precisely their range of competence, that is, their rights and obligations.

We do not do the work of other organizations or institutions, but there is surely nothing wrong when we point out loudly that they fail to achieve their objectives or that there are faults in the way they function. We are, as it were, an element of an early warning system that points out various malfunctions an abnormalities.

[Godula] At the congress there were many voices pointing to self-congratulatory attitudes on the part of certain activists. Does this not mean that the movement is beginning to develop a certain "monopoly of wisdom"?

[Swiderski] That is something we must avoid. The PRON must not ignore any other participants in our sociopolitical life. We are by no means infallible or the most important. And it is not as if we only enjoyed our many rights. We also have certain concrete duties. In addition, the more rights we enjoy, the more duties we have. The more democracy, the more discipline. A modern state must be careful to broaden the social base of its rule, but participation in the exercise of power also means shared responsibility for the realization of the decisions democratically made. We will be participating in the work on drafting the new constitution, new electoral procedure, and other legislative acts. At the same time we must remember that we as a movement are also responsible for legal order. We will also be responsible for making proper use -- that is, use consistent with the public interest -- of the new opportunities for running the life of the country in a democratic way.

[Godula] What task do you personally set yourself as the PRON National Council's new general secretary? What would give you the greatest satisfaction in a few years' time when your term of office draws to a close?

[Swiderski] During the congress, a great variety of concrete proposals was submitted in addition to our work on the congress resolutions. These proposals related to many different individual and social problems of varying proportions and degrees of difficulty. They all make up a special, collective wisdom of our movement. I think we should make full use of it in our work. It would be the only way to ensure the movement keeps its vigor and continues to develop.

[Godula] What was your previous involvement in the movement?

[Swiderski] From the very beginnings of the movement I was one of the organizers of the citizens' committees for national salvation. As first secretary of Siedlce PZPR Voivodship Committee I participated in fostering favorable conditions for the PRON's work and development throughout Siedlce Voivodship. I was one of the creators and signatories of the Interim Voivodship Council. Finally, in the previous term of office, I was a member of Siedlce PRON Voivodship Council. So, I am not a new man in the movement.

## BRIEFS

PRC YOUTH DELEGATION -- Warsaw, June 23 -- A delegation of the Communist Youth League of China paid a few-day visit to Poland at the invitation of the main board of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth (ZSMP). The Chinese guests visited industrial plants and schools, met with representatives of youth circles grouped in the ZSMP and held talks with the leadership of the Union. "Our visit gives an implulse for the fresh development of cooperation and collaboration between the youth organizations of both countries," secretary of the Communist Youth League CC Feng Jun told a press conference. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2153 GMT 23 Jun 87 LD]

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM DECISIONS -- Warsaw, June 22 -- At a meeting today, the Government Presidium adopted a decision concerning the securing of an appropriate course of the construction of the "Centre of Oncology" in Warsaw. The Presidium approved new organizational and economic solutions which will make it possible to overcome the present difficulties in realizing the project. There are between ten and twenty thousand new cases of cancer recorded in Poland each year. The Warsaw centre should play the leading role in the national system of cancer treatment. The Government Presidium also adopted the "Programme of Aesthetic Up-Bringing of the Young Generation" together with the time table of its implementation. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1754 GMT 22 Jun 87 LD]

## CEAUSESCU 4 JULY MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT REAGAN

AU061923 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Jul 87 p 5

[Cable sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on "Independence Day of the United States of America"]

[Text] To Mr Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, the White House

On the Independence Day of the United States of America, I take pleasure in extending warm congratulations to you, together with best wishes for personal happiness and wishes for prosperity and peace to the American people.

I want to express the conviction that, through joint efforts, Romanian-U.S. relations will constantly develop at various levels to the advantage of both peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, detente, and international cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

## FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DASCALESCU'S VISIT TO EGYPT

### Joint Communique Issued

NC051620 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 5 Jul 87

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jul (MENA) -- Egypt and Romania have emphasized that the current Middle East situation requires intensive efforts on the international and regional levels to reach a comprehensive, just, and permanent settlement of the complicated problems in the region. In this regard, both sides acknowledged the necessity of convening an international conference for peace under UN auspices and with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO in its capacity as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

Both parties expressed their deep concern over the recent grave developments the Iraq-Iran war, and stressed the need for each party to agree to an immediate-cease-fire, to withdraw its forces to the internationally recognized borders, and to start peace talks.

Egypt and Romania reaffirmed their determination to work for settling all issues between countries through peaceful means and negotiations. This was contained in a communique release in both Cairo and Bucharest this evening on the results of Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu's talks with his Egyptian counterpart, Dr 'Atif Sidqi, and signed at the conclusion of the talks here today.

The Egyptian-Romanian communique dealt with contemporary international problems, including the world's economic crisis. Both sides pronounced their disquiet over the aggravation of this crisis and the deterioration of the situation in the developing countries.

The two countries declared their support for exerting intensive efforts to establish a new international economic order, to eliminate backwardness, and to find a comprehensive solution to the foreign debt problem which constitutes a heavy burden for developing countries. The two parties underlined that the limitation of the nuclear arms race is the primary contemporary problem. Egypt and Romania called for immediate movement toward tangible actions that would lead to saving mankind from the hazard of nuclear war and to guaranteeing the peoples' sacred right to life, freedom, and independence. They expressed their hope that the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva will achieve positive results in the interest of world peace and security.

Regarding the situation in Africa, the two sides called for ending colonialism and all forms of hegemony and persecution. They strongly condemned the repressive measures and the policy of racial discrimination which the Pretoria regime is pursuing against the black majority in South Africa. They affirmed their support for the just independence struggle being waged by the Namibian people under SWAPO [South-West Africa Peoples Organization].

Regarding bilateral relations, the Egyptian-Romanian communique highlighted the great contribution which the meetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Husni Mubarak have made toward promoting cooperation between the two countries to further the common interests of the Egyptian and Romanian peoples.

Both sides reiterated their resolve to exert intensive efforts to implement the articles outlined in the political and economic documents upon which agreement was reached at the summit level, particularly the articles relevant to negotiations on and conclusions of long-term agreements for the expansion of economic, technological, and scientific cooperation and for an increase in trade until the year 2000.

The communique pointed out that both sides agreed to take several tangible steps to expedite the implementation of current cooperation projects in Egypt, and to complete talks and conclude contracts on other industrial and energy projects currently under discussion. The two sides agreed to intensify efforts aimed at expanding bilateral cooperation in the fields of energy, mining industry, heavy engineering industry, mineral and chemical industries, transportation, housing, agriculture, and food industries. They also agreed to increase cooperation in the areas of science, culture, art, press, information, and tourism. The Romanian side expressed its appreciation for the hospitality and friendly reception accorded to its members during the visit.

### Egyptian Media Coverage

For Egyptian media coverage of Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu's official 4-day visit to Egypt, including his meetings with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi, see the Egypt section of the 6 July Near East and South Asia DAILY REPORT.

## AGRICULTURE PLENUM OPENS IN BUCHAREST 15 JUNE

AU151617 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1400 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, June 15, 1987 -- The enlarged plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management started in Bucharest, on June 15.

The agenda of the meeting includes a report on the conclusions drawn from the activity unfolded by the National Council for the fulfilment of the plan tasks for the first five months of this year and of the special program endorsed by the plenary meeting of the National Council fo December 1986 for the adequate unfolding of the summer farming campaign and the exemplary fulfilment of the state plan provisions for 1987, as well as the draft single plan of development of agriculture, food industry, silviculture and water management in 1983.

The former report was presented by Cornel Pacoste, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council of Agriculture.

Next, debates in plenum took place. The debates continued within councils by domains of activity in the afternoon. The plenary meeting continues.

## Jubilee Medals Awarded

AU161812 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1648 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/6/1987 -- A ceremony was held in Bucharest on June 16 in which the jubilee medal "Twenty-Five Years Since the Conclusion of the Cooperativization of Agriculture in the Socialist Republic of Romania" was awarded to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The attendance was addressed by Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, who handed over the high distinction to President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The RCP and Romanian state leader conferred the same jubilee medal on Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, Manea Manescu, Emil Bobu, Ion Dinca, Gheorghe Radulescu, Miu Dobrescu, Vasile Barbulescu, Mihai Gere, Vasile Vilcu, Nicolae Giosan, Cornel Pacoste, Gheorghe David as well as to chairman of front-ranking producer cooperative farms.

## Plenum Ends 16 June

AU161844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1709 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/6/1987 -- In the presence of RCP general secretary, president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, the enlarged plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industty, Silviculture and Water Management concluded on June 16.

In the two days' debates, in plenum and in councils by domains of activity, 214 participants took the floor.

The debates were an opportunity to underscore the results scored this year in the implementation of the national program for getting sound and stable farm productions by increasing the soil productivity, the better organization and utilization of the land fund, the application of the most efficient technologies, the execution of farm works on time and in best conditions.

During the works in plenum and in councils by domains of activity measures were set to determine the elimination of the shortfalls manifest in the first part of the year, to properly tend the crops, improve substantially the activity in animal breeding, continually reduce expenses and rise the economic efficiency in all sectors of activity.

In connection with the plan for 1988, the ones who took the floor underlined that its provisions took into account the real potential of sectors of activity, the higher demands of the country's socioeconomic development.

The participants in the debates underlined the importance of the new application of overall agreement, of the principles of the new economico-financial mechanism, the best utilization of the work force, of the material and financial resources, the adoption of firm measures of saving energy and fuel, of preventing and combating any waste, so that each unit may deploy its activity in higher conditions of profitableness and efficiency.

The plenary meeting endorsed unanimously the Draft Single Plan of the Development of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management in 1988, as well as the other documents on the agenda.

A resolution of the enlarged plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management was also endorsed.

At the end of the plenary meeting, President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed the audience. The RCP and Romanian state leader's speech was followed with keen interest and full approval, being repeatedly punctuated with vivid and long applause.

Text of Ceausescu Speech

AU211455 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jun 87 pp 1,3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at plenary session of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Forestry, and Water Administration, in Bucharest 16 June]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The plenary session of the National Council of Agriculture has discussed at length a number of questions regarding the fulfillment of this year's plan in agriculture, food industry, and the other sectors and a number of questions regarding the activity in general aimed at implementing the 13th RPC Congress decisions in the area of agriculture which is a key branch of our national economy.

The plenary session also celebrated the 25th anniversary of the completion of cooperativization in agriculture which marked the transitions of the whole of agriculture on the road of socialist construction on the one hand and the conclusion, in general terms, of the process of building socialism in Romania and moving to the stage of strengthening socialism in our homeland on the other hand.

The discussion of these important questions, as well as this jubilee anniversary, is taking place when all our people are firmly engaged in implementing the strategic targets put forward by the 13th RCP Congress regarding the intensive development of industry, agriculture, and the other areas, the transition to a new quality of work and life, the vigorous assertion of the achievements of science and technology, of the new agrarian revolution, and of all activities aimed at our homeland's socioeconomic development, and also regarding Romania's transition -- on the basis of these achivements in all areas -- to a new stage of development, the stage of an averagely developed socialist country.

As is well known, important achievements have been registered both in industry and agriculture in the 1st yer of the current 5-year plan. Agriculture yielded the largest grain outputs known in our country's history. To honor this important achievement, we have instituted the high distinction of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution," which has been awarded to an important number of cooperative and state agricultural units and to a whole county, Olt County, which met the criteria required to be awarded this high distinction.

We have now reached the second half of the current 5-year plan. As has been established at the plenary session of the National Council of Agriculture held at the end of last year, everything must be done this year, so that a great number of units -- and I should also say a great number of counties -- will not only compete, as I said at the Bihor mass rally, but will also achieve such outputs as to qualify for the high distinction of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution." This requires highly responsible action in all units and all areas to perform all agricultural operations in the best of conditions in order to achieve the largest possible yields.

We are actually at the beginning of grain harvesting. The assessments made here are not such as to enable them to compete for the high distinction of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution." However, what I have noted in some counties and in some units in Bihor demonstrate that, in actual fact, yields are much larger than the assessments made here by a number of comrades. The main thing now is to make all necessary efforts to harvest barley in 3-4 working days -- not more -- and to thoroughly prepare for harvesting wheat in 8-10 working days. We have everything needed for this. Harvesting grains within these time limits will demonstrate the large yields that actually exist in all counties and, undoubtedly, some counties will achieve such yields of wheat and barley as to qualify for the distinction of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution." This must be the main concern of all agricultural units!

It is also necessary to act with great determination to perform all crop-tending operations in order to achieve the planned yields and to mee the requirements for being awarded the distinction of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution."

At the same time, appropriate attention must be paid to tending of industrial plants and to horticultural operations. I want to draw special attention to vegetable growing operations.

There are certain lags in spring crops and row-crops, or rather in vegetable growing. However, it can be said that in general these lags no longer exist; good yields of all vegetables are actually achieved not only in hothouses, but also in fields. Great attention must be paid to tending and harvesting these crops and to ensuring proper supplies of vegetables and all other products for our people.

At the same time, firm measures are necessary in animal breeding; we must ensure proper forage conditions by turning all animals out to pasture and by ensuring the proper harvesting of hay, clover, and other fodder crops in order to ensure an appropriate increase in milk, meat, and other animal produce in general.

Acting with great determination and responsibility to achieve larger yields this year than last year we will actually demonstrate the great possibilities of our socialist agriculture, of the state enterprises, cooperatives, agricultural machinery units, and of our whole agriculture which in the years of socialist construction and especially in the 25 years since the completion of its cooperativization has attained great achievements and made great progress in all areas. Let us celebrate this jubilee of our socialist agriculture by harvesting the largest crops to date, thus exceeding the yields of last year! This way we would best honor all our activities and prove the superiority of socialist agriculture and the fact that by uniting within agricultural production cooperatives, the peasantry has chosen the road to progress, to larger and larger yields, and to the well-being of our whole nation! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people." "Ceausescu, Romania -- our esteem and pride!")

The plenary session correctly stressed the noteworthy achievements of our people in agriculture and the vigorous development of agriculture during the years of socialist construction as the basic branch of the national economy, without which one cannot speak about the successful construction of socialism and the improvement of the material and cultural standard of living of our people.

As is well known, our party has paid and continues to pay particular attention to appropriate material and scientific-technical means to constantly develop agriculture and to implement the goals of the new agrarian revolution. Along with the material-technical base, with the scientific activity, with education in general, but also with agricultural education, we vigorously developed the shaping of cadres for all agricultural sectors. We take account of the fact that the implementation of the goals of the new agrarian revolution is ensured only on the basis of the most modern achievements of biological science, genetics, agricultural sciences, technology, and on the basis of highly qualified people with thorough professional and scientific knowledge. The standard of knowledge of our peasantry and of cooperative members in general has considerably improved. Thousands upon thousands of specialists such as engineers, agricultural engineers, and livestock breeders come from among the ranks of the peasantry and are active in various sectors, in mechanization and other areas, thus refuting the reactionary ideas of the bourgeois-landlord regime according to which it is difficult to ensure from among the ranks of the peasantry the necessary labor force for an agriculture based on the most modern achievements of science; this reactionary idea actually refers also to other areas; it held that, in fact, the workers class and the peasantry should have such a standard of knowledge as to ensure the necessary labor force to be exploited by the capitalists and landlords. The Romanian workers, the Romanian peasantry, and the Romanian people have demonstrated the great potential they have, especially in the area of science and culture, and what a tremendous treasury can be achieved when people are free, when oppression and social and national inequality has been eradicated, and when people are consciously and freely building their own future -- socialism and communism! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu-RCP!")

On the 25th anniversary of the completion of cooperativization in Romania, on behalf of the party and state leadership and on my own behalf, I want to pay fervent homage to all our peasantry and to all those who throughout centuries were the main force in the struggle against oppression, for national liberation, and for forming the united nation-state -- Romania! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu -- Romania, our esteem and pride!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

Instituting the jubilee medal "25th Anniversary of the Completion of the Cooperativization of Agriculture in the Socialist Republic of Romania" we want to honor this historic revolutionary act. True, we are awarding this medal to 40,000 people who were active in the cooperativization process or who have merits in developing agriculture. In actual fact I would like this medal to be viewed as awarded to all, to the millions of agricultural workers! It is them we want to honor; they are the ones who accomplished cooperativization and who ensure that our agriculture is raised to new heights and that the new agrarian revolution is carried out! We honor all peasantry, all agricultural workers -- both workers, technicians, and engineers -- in all sectors of activity! (loud applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Moving to cooperativization meant a long road and many years; this was necessary to enable the peasantry to become convinced of the superiority of cooperative and socialist agriculture and that, through united efforts within powerful units in which technical means, mechanization, the achievements of science, selected seeds, and all equipment can be used with better results, the yields achieved will be up to the new conditions of the development of agriculture in our country.

The older people among you know very well that many of the peasants took their own time to think things over; however, when they were convinced that this is the only way to eliminate backwardness, poverty, squalor, and all kinds of inequalities and to create conditions for their participation in a new and free life, the peasantry moved with confidence -- by following the party -- along the road of cooperativization. This is why I think that -- in one or another form -- all cooperative families who joined cooperatives by 1962 -- which marked the transition to socialist agriculture -- deserve a medal. I hope the Political Executive Committee will agree with me -- and I propose this to the plenary session -- to make this decision and to ask the Political Executive Committee to endorse it. (loud, prolonged cheers, applause; long chants of "Ceausescu and the people!") This will be an excellent keepsake not so much for the cooperative members of 25 years ago, but for their children and children's children who, with such a medal in their home, will know that their parents trusted the party, acted in a revolutionary spirit, and when they were convinced of the correctness of the party policy, they did all they could to implement the policy of our communist party! Without this, the party policy could not have been implemented! This is why, once again, I believe that we should pay homage to this revolutionary act of the peasantry in our homeland! (loud, prolonged cheers, applause; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

The years that have elapsed have demonstrated, on the basis of facts, of the excellent accomplishments in the development of agriculture, and on the basis of moving to the implementation of the goals of the new agrarian revolution, the correctness of the road chosen by our peasantry. It goes without saying that we have now entered a new stage.

Many people who are not familiar with the time of cooperativization ask the question: "Why so many words when the superiority of cooperativization is so obvious?" [paragraph continues]

True, this superiority is obvious to all of us today. However, those who embarked on the road of cooperativization by following the party and by trusting the party policy have also demonstrated that the only road to real progress of agriculture in backward countries, in countries that were under imperialist and colonialist domination, is the road of unity, of cooperativization! As a matter of fact, our people have always said: If there is only one, there is no power; if there are two, or several people, power increases even more, and no enemy whatsoever is able to defeat us! (loud, prolonged applause)

On the basis of our experience, we can say -- without interfering in the affairs of others -- that socialist and cooperative agriculture and the unification of the peasantry within powerful units are the only way to ensure the elimination of backwardness, exploitation, and inequality, to secure equal working and living conditions for all our homeland's citizens, and to raise our country to new heights of progress and civilization. (loud, prolonged applause)

The 13th RCP Congress and party program have put forward fresh goals -- to achieve much larger outputs. You are acquainted with the criteria established for the new agrarian revolution and for the high distinction of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution." We must strive to ensure by 1990 such outputs in all areas as to profusely meet not only the needs of all our people, but also ensure the participation of agriculture, to a greater extent, in the overall development of our homeland and in implementing the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and in creating conditions for advancing toward communism. (loud, prolonged applause)

I do not now want to refer to other problems of agriculture; we have discussed them and they are well known. However, it is decisive for all agricultural units, all agricultural workers, and all managerial councils, all specialists and engineers, to firmly and determinedly engage in implementing the programs we have in agriculture, in forestry, and in all the other areas.

For this purpose, we must firmly apply the measures aimed at strengthening responsibility, order, and discipline in all areas! It must be well understood that in order to compete for the distinction of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" a new attitude in work and in appropriately solving the new and complex problems is required and that everything can be achieved solely through work and only work! Nothing can be achieved by just looking at the sky. Under any kind of conditions, proper organization, the application of all measures regarding the proper tending of lands with everything that is required and the application of the achievements of science in agriculture will guarantee good crops and ensure both an increase in the incomes of cooperative members and of the working people in agriculture and in the wealth of our homeland in general! We must constantly and harmoniously combine the interests of the individual with those of our society in general! As owners and producers, the cooperative members and the working people in state agricultural units are fully responsible for the way in which all activities are carried out! They must completely fulfill this great responsibility of theirs as true owners, producers, and people responsible for everything that is being achieved in Romania! We must combine these interests; we must bear in mind the general interests of our whole nation! You must never forget that agriculture is a key branch of our national economy and that, closely linked, industry and agriculture -- developing on the bases of the most modern achievements of science and technology in all areas -- really ensure the implementation of the targets of socialism and communism, a constant improvement in our people's general well-being, and the strengthening of Romania's independence and sovereignty. (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

We must work in a new, revolutionary spirit. We must act with determination against everything that is old and outdated and boldly promote what is new in all areas of activity! Let us leave aside many of the things we used to view as indisputable in agriculture, apply the new achievements of science by proceeding from the excellent results we have achieved in hundreds upon hundreds of units which have demonstrated the great possibilities that exist to increase agricultural yields! The day by day activity of peasants, cooperative members, workers, technicians, and engineers must be characterized by revolutionary spirit! Without this we cannot implement the new agrarian revolution!

I have said on other occasions that we have traveled several stages of the revolution in our homeland. We are going through a new stage in which the revolution will not only not have been completed, but in which it poses new requirements, needs devotion, and requires greater responsibility because requirements are increasing in step with the achievements of science which should be known, acquired, and applied.

We must see to it that in agriculture we preserve and vigorously develop -- as is necessary in all the other sectors -- a revolutionary spirit in all our activities. On the 25th anniversary of the completion of cooperativization, it is worthy of mention -- by taking account of the strategic targets established by the party -- that we must constantly act with great determination and in a revolutionary spirit to implement those targets!

I am convinced that the working people in agriculture, cooperative members, and all those who work and in one form or another have assumed responsibility and participate in achieving agricultural yields and in developing agriculture, must unite their efforts even more, must act with great determination, and must do all they can so that this year we will harvest the largest yields ever known in Romania! Let us honor the 25th anniversary of the completion of cooperativization and the more determined transition to implementing the new agrarian revolution in Romania this way! (loud, prolonged cheers, applause; chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!")

Esteemed comrades, this all we will hold the party National Conference. Undoubtedly, all working people and all our people are determined to welcome this conference with important achievements in all areas. In the same spirit, it is also necessary for the working people in agriculture, cooperative members, and for all those who are working in this key branch of the national economy to get involved and to work in such a way that they present themselves at the party National Conference with noteworthy results in all areas. I have mentioned twice that this requires record yields. This will be the best way for agriculture to come to the party National Conference, namely by reporting that agriculture is determinedly advancing toward the new agrarian revolution and that, under party leadership, all peasantry and all workers in agriculture are firmly determined to implement the 13th RCP Congress decisions, to contribute to the overall development of our homeland, to the implementation of the party program, and to the victory of communism in Romania! (loud cheers, applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

I do not want to refer to international issues. Our party's foreign policy is well known and so is the activity carried out by Socialist Romania to contribute to safeguarding peace, to general disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to cooperation with all states in the world, irrespective of social system.

We are firmly convinced that only under conditions of peace both our people and other peoples will be able to implement their socioeconomic development programs. Therefore we do all we can and we will not spare any efforts to make the cause of peace and cooperation triumph and to ensure a world without arms and without wars, a better and more just world in which each nation is able to develop freely, without any outside interference! (loud applause; long chants of "Ceausescu -- peace!")

We must constantly bear in mind that the implementation of our socioeconomic development programs, the strengthening of our homeland, and the improvement of the material and cultural standard of living of our people are a contribution of the greatest importance to the cause of progress, of peace, and international cooperation. In combining our domestic activity with the international one, let us make an active contribution to achieving security in Europe and throughout the world and to the triumph of the noble ideas of socialism and equal cooperation among all nations! (loud applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu -- peace!")

Dear comrades, in conclusion once again I would like to emphasize that it is necessary to immediately and firmly move to harvesting crops without waste in order to ensure optimal crops, to tending and performing all operations required by fall crops, and to already preparing next year's crops. Let us see to it that, once home, all members of the national council act to rally all efforts to implement the decisions you have adopted unanimously and the 13th RCP Congress decisions!

With this conviction, I wish all of you successes in all your activities! I wish all peasantry and all working people in agriculture increasingly greater successes and larger and larger yields, as well as much good health and happiness! (loud, prolonged cheers, applause: long chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu -- Romania, our esteen and pride!" All those present stand up and in an atmosphere of great unity give longstanding ovations to the RCP and to its secretary general and president of the Republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

## NEW AIDS MONITORING COMMISSION BEING SET UP

WA071430 Bucharest MUNCITORUL SANITAR in Romanian 26 May 87 p 5

[Article by Dr M M: "Measures To Prevent Infections With the Human Immune Deficiency Virus (HIV)"]

[Text] In order to inform readers about acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and measures taken in our country for combating and preventing the disease, we spoke to Dr Petre Ciobanu, deputy director in the Ministry of Health, chief inspector of the state central inspectorate, who told us:

In connection with the statistical data that you published in the last issue of MUNCITORUL SANITAR on the AIDS situation on various continents and in different countries, it appears that there is a delay of about 5 years in the development of the disease in Eastern Europe. This explains the small number of cases noted so far in countries in this region and gives us time to establish the most effective measures, based, in particular, on: informing the population about the special characteristics of the syndrome, the risk of getting the disease and the methods of prevention, the latter unquestionably connected with the adoption of a certain behavior and "lifestyle;" testing the blood of blood donors; monitoring groups with increased risk of getting the disease by specific investigation in order to determine the levels of the spread of HIV infections in the population.

Let me mention that, in 1985, a collective was set up in the "Victor Babes" Clinic for Contagious and Tropical Diseases to monitor the acquired immune deficiency syndrome. As of 1 April 1987, several thousand persons had been given blood tests and 15 had a positive reaction. Of this group, two persons have died. The 13 asymptomatic carriers of the virus (positive reactions in a minimum of two tests) are being monitored.

On 4 April 1987 a collective of specialists analyzed, at the Ministry of Health, the AIDS situation in the world, the measures taken in our country, the measures which will continue to be taken, based, in particular, on informing the population, the determination of the spread of HIV infections in the country, the testing of blood donors, the ensuring of the necessary material base for investigation and diagnosis, and the methods of monitoring high risk groups. Similar measures have been taken in neighboring socialist countries.

(Interviewer) In your opinion, what new organizational measures should be brought to the attention of health personnel?

[Ciobanu] An Order of the Ministry of Health dealing with the clinical-epidemiological monitoring of HIV infections is being drawn up and will be signed soon. In addition to the general tasks of the commissions of specialists in the Ministry of Health, this orders assigned special tasks, in regard to HIV infections, to a specially-created central commission of specialists.

By the same order, a number of medical institutes and centers, directly subordinate to the Ministry of Health, as well as infectious disease clinics, health directorates of the counties or of Bucharest Municipality, and the computer and health statistics center, are given powers and responsibilities in the areas of prophylaxis and diagnosis, in combating, confirming, and reporting cases of HIV infections and in implementing all the provisions of the order.

In conclusion, I would like to stress the obligations of the health personnel to carry out their activity of informing the population about HIV infections, according to the methods worked out by the Institute of Hygiene and Public Health in Bucharest, and to carry on continuing health education work since, as we know, there is no effective treatment for this disease and preventive measures, under these circumstances, are essential.

## POLITICAL EDUCATION CONGRESS TO MEET 18-19 AUG

AU031810 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1737 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/7/1987 -- A plenary meeting of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education was held in Bucharest on July 3. The plenary meeting called the Third Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture on August 18 and 19, 1987. The congress will make an analysis of the activity carried through to translate into fact the targets and tasks under the RCP's ideologic programme, the resolutions of the thirteenth party congress concerning the improvement and intensification of political-ideologic and cultural-educational training to mould a new man and assert the country's spiritual assets in the process of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania and ensuring its advance to communism. The congress will also look into ways and means of developing the political-ideologic and cultural-educational activity, of taking it on to qualitatively higher stages.

## FEC VICE PRESIDENT MILOSAVLJEVIC PAYS VISIT TO U.S.

### Holds Talks With Shultz

AU061910 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] We have here a report from TANJUG correspondent Borislav Lalic about the visit of FEC Vice President Milos Milosavljevic to Washington and his talks with George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state.

Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the FEC, who is currently paying a working visit to the United States, started his talks here with Secretary of State George Shultz. He will continue the exchange of views tomorrow with heads of some key economic departments in the U.S. Government. In his talks with Shultz the most dominant theme was problems in further strengthening the total bilateral relations, particularly those relating to the economic sphere, where an improvement has been noted this year as far as trade is concerned. Trade between the two countries, in which we had a high balance of trade deficit for a number of years, is now turning toward more balanced trade. The sale of Yugo cars on this market, as well as some other exports, have significantly contributed toward this. During his meeting with Shultz, Milosavljevic handed the U.S. secretary of state a message for President Reagan from Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency. This message is a reply to a similar message from President Reagan and refers, as Reagan's message did, to the interest in further deepening the traditionally good relations between the two countries and improving cooperation on the well-founded principles of equality and mutual benefit.

### Concludes Talks at Embassy

LD070900 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0817 GMT 7 Jul 87

[Text] Washington, July 7 (TANJUG) -- U.S. State Secretary George Shultz and Yugoslav Vice-Premier Milos Milosavljevic, who is on a visit to the U.S. since yesterday, ended yesterday's talks at the U.S. State Department.

However, Shultz came to the residence of Yugoslav Ambassador in Washington Zivorad Kovacevic yesterday evening to continue an informal, unscheduled exchange of views with Milosavljevic.

Shultz showed interest in the essence and directions of reforms in the Yugoslav economy, setting out the U.S. Government's readiness to support these endeavours.

### Meets IMF, World Bank Officials

LD070906 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0730 GMT 7 Jul 87

[Text] Washington, July 7 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Vice-Premier Milos Milosavljevic, who is visiting the U.S., last night held talks with the leading figures of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank on promotion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and these two important international financial institutions.

The cooperation between Yugoslavia and the IMF was discussed during the meeting with IMF Director-General Michel Camdessus.

Camdessus expressed the IMF's readiness to support the Yugoslav economic stabilization program, stressing that the IMF was ready to support primarily the Yugoslav economy's development programs, which was the actual focal point of the talks.

Milosavljevic conferred with the World Bank President Barber Conable. Both sides expressed interest in promoting cooperation. The talks also focused on greater engagement of the World Bank in the realization of certain Yugoslav economy projects as well as for some adjustment programs. Conable expressed the bank's readiness to engage itself more in supporting Yugoslavia's export programs.

Yugoslav Vice-Premier Milosavljevic met today also with President of the Export-Import Bank Bohn.

UPCOMING MUBARAK VISIT TO STRENGTHEN COOPERATION

AU062024 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] Husni Mubarak, president of Egypt, is paying a visit to our country tomorrow. Dragan Petrovic comments on this visit that is expected, not without reason, to make a new contribution to the traditionally good Yugoslav-Egyptian relations:

The seventh meeting between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and presidents of the SFRY Presidency confirms that the overall relations between the two countries are strong and stable. At the same time the continuity of meetings at the top level shows that on both sides there are also clear needs and wishes to deepen and enrich these relations even more, not only in the interests of Egypt and Yugoslavia, but also for the good of all relations in this part of the world, in the Mediterranean, Europe, and the world in general.

Relations between Yugoslavia and Egypt are characterized by some, one could say, more constant elements. These are: the joint struggle to strengthen peace in the world, good bilateral political cooperation, ups and downs in economic cooperation, efforts to establish more just relations between the developed and developing countries, and the struggle against all forms of pressure and aggression. This is why there are realistic expectations that this meeting will also be an opportunity to mark and reinforce those directions of international activity in which Yugoslavia and Egypt have been cooperating up to now.

As far as international topics are concerned, it is expected that the greatest attention will be paid to the situation in the Gulf, the Middle East, and the Mediterranean, as well as to the nonaligned countries after the recent meetings in Harare and Pyongyang. The Yugoslav side is undoubtedly interested in the current Egyptian view of the situation in the Gulf and Egypt's views as the biggest Arab country and a very respected partner in this region. The Egyptian side attaches no less significance to Yugoslav assessments and views about the latest international trends.

Bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Egypt also represent a natural and necessary expression of the traditionally good relations. Since the time the idea of nonalignment was born, Yugoslavia and Egypt have gone a long way together. Through cooperation their friendship has attained the right direction and content. However, in addition to these assessments certain ups and downs have been noted, particularly as far as economic relations are concerned. Both countries are not in a very enviable economic situation, but this should lead to even closer cooperation.

The country on the Nile is undoubtedly one of Yugoslavia's most important partners in that part of the world, a partner with whom much more could be achieved to mutual advantage. This is what FEC President Branko Mikulic recently discussed with his hosts in Cairo. On that occasion it was pointed out that new breakthroughs should be achieved in the further transfer of technology, in joint investments, and joint enterprises, and that in this domain Yugoslavia and Egypt will undoubtedly find solutions. Both Cairo and Belgrade have expressed readiness to do their utmost in the future toward having the Nonaligned Movement and its members rely more on their own capabilities and, in accordance with the decisions reached at the meetings in Harare and Pyongyang, toward initiating specific actions which will strengthen mutual cooperation. Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia will undoubtedly be a further step toward this.

FINANCE MINISTER RIKANOVIC CONCLUDES VISIT TO IRAN

LD031725 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Tehran, July 3 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Finance Secretary Svetozar Rikanovic this morning left Tehran where he headed a delegation at the session of the joint committee for economic cooperation with Iran.

Before leaving Tehran, Rikanovic and his host, Iranian economic affairs and Finance Minister Mohammad Javad Iravani, assessed the committee's three-day session as very successful.

During his visit to Iran, Rikanovic was received by President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, and Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi. He also had talks with the ministers of industries, heavy industry, agriculture, oil, and commerce.

TANJUG ANALYZES CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM RESULTS

LD292304 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1802 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Communists' unified stand towards the Kosovo problem and towards the fact that the "Kosovo drama" is the concern of all Yugoslavia, rather than one of the Province of Kosovo and the Republic of Serbia alone, are the two key accomplishments of [word indistinct] plenum of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY).

The highest forum of Yugoslav communists, predominantly convoked by party and broader-based public, has in real fact made a major triumph in having unified the views on the Kosovo counterrevolutionary events which had taken place especially after Albanian chauvinism and separatism escalated in 1981.

The absence of a unified stand towards the counterrevolutionary developments -- notwithstanding a platform and conclusions adopted by the Yugoslav state Presidency and the LCY Presidency as far back as 1981 -- had hitherto and quite generally impeded, more than something else, the well-determined nipping in the bud of chauvinist and separatist protagonists.

The conclusions adopted at the plenum, and the plenum's aforementioned two key accomplishments, are all the (?more) important for providing the genuine encouragement that the coming period of enforcing what has been agreed on will be more successful.

The decision to have an action programme worked out urgently and without delay and the action programme-based normalization of the situatin in Kosovo, likewise constitute the cornerstone of the forthcoming actions by the LCY as well as by the country as a whole. It is upon the said actions that all is dependent now, just as the LCY's history making responsibility is seen in not allowing the hitherto errors be repeated under possible fresh onslaughts of opportunism, inefficiency and lack of political-ideological unity.

The plenum carried its conclusions on Kosovo in a democratic atmosphere and through genuinely democratic proceedings. This fact only confirms the LCY leaderships' "inner firmness and healthy tissue" no matter the serious shortcomings during the last six years of Kosovo events.

It was high time that the party leadership acted as it had, because the aftermath of the Kosovo drama has long "dispersed" the Yugoslav public's attention and efforts in what is the country's severest post-World War II economic and political crisis.

What is expected is the prompt enforcement of the action programme the plenum had urged for the situation in Kosovo to be cleared up just as well for certain misunderstandings to be diminished in the domain of struggling for the country's economic stabilization and amending the economic and political system constitutionally.

The significance of the LCY Central Committee Plenum on Kosovo is embodied in a strongly reiterated demand that the responsibility should be established for whoever has for decades either avocated or incited and observed tacitly the Kosovo events that had resulted both in the 1981 escalation of Albania chauvinism and separation, and the first counter-revolution in Kosovo the distant year 1945.

The plenum was energetic in demanding that the Kosovo stabilization action should prevent the Serbs' and Montenegrins' any further moving out of the province under Albanian chauvinists' and separatists' pressures. What has assumed the proportions of a genocide-like migration will not be permitted by Yugoslavia's society -- as it was made clear by the plenum.

ORLANDIC SAYS PLENUM MANIFESTED LEADERSHIP'S UNITY

LD291741 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1623 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (TANJUG) -- On the Albanian side, regrettably, there are no changes for the better, as far as cooperation with Yugoslavia is concerned -- Marko Orlandic, Yugoslav party Presidency member, told foreign correspondents here today.

In his introductory speech at the latest plenum of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, which discussed Kosovo -- a province predominantly populated by Albanians -- replying to Albanian party and state leader Ramiz Alia's recent onslaughts, Orlandic said it would better for Tirana were he to focus on human rights in his own country.

Speaking about the Yugoslav party plenum on Kosovo, Orlandic said it manifested the unity of the party leadership regarding a solution to problems in the autonomous province, that it was underlined that the problems are the concern of the entire country and that their solution was reaffirmed by the implementation of democratic methods in keeping with the constitution.

Orlandic also stressed that the plenum defined the responsibility of the entire leadership, from the federal to the provincial, regarding the realization of the party programme and of legal measures to resolve problems in Kosovo.

In its assessment of the situation in Kosovo therefore, the LCY Central Committee plenum has not made any exceptionally new pronouncements. It has however, explicitly announced its determination to implement the adopted programme, first by the ensuring of legal measures and on a long-term basis by the accelerated development of the province. This gives rise to optimism that the sensitive problems of multi-national Yugoslavia will be solved more speedily than has been the case to date, Orlandic concluded.

KOSOVO LC COMMITTEE DISCUSSES LCY CONCLUSIONS

LD300843 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Pristina, 29 Jun (TANJUG) -- The organizations and organs of the Kosovo LC must immediately embark on determining direct tasks to implement the conclusions of the ninth LCY Central Committee session. Concrete plans of action will also be drawn up at all levels and in all spheres of social life outlining in specific terms the duties of all LC members, basic organizations, and organs in the province.

This is stressed in a statement issued after today's expanded session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium that discussed the issue of organizing activities in implementing the LCY Central Committee's conclusions providing for the fulfillment of the LCY's stances on developing socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity, and togetherness in Kosovo. Municipal LC committees and basic party organizations have been asked, the statement says, to embark on activity to outline specific tasks to be carried out in their environments. A special meeting will shortly be held with the presidents of municipal LC committees and with the political aktivs to define their tasks in implementing the conclusions on Kosovo. Afterward the Provincial Committee will draw up a complex plan of immediate tasks for the LC organizations and organs in Kosovo at its session to be convened on 10 July.

At its session today the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium agreed that the LCY Central Committee's conclusions define in specific terms the principal tasks, measures, and actions whose implementation will contribute considerably to the even more efficient handling of these social and political issues, problems, and contradictions that continue to burden the situation, and to further overall stabilization of the political situation in Kosovo. These are of great importance for the continuation and intensification of action by the Kosovo LC and by other socialist forces.

The outcome of the Ninth LCY Central Committee session and the conclusions are expected to contribute to the efforts to overcome the climate of political tension which preceded the session.

Each member, each basic organization and organ of Kosovo LC is faced with specific tasks and duties to improve the situation in all environments and in all spheres of social life. It must be realized that the sole criterion of confidence in the LC is specific action to resolve the problems, the Presidium stressed.

The statement adds that "the LCY Central Committee has entrusted Kosovo's Communists with complex and responsible tasks whose fulfillment will be one of their most difficult historical tests in socialist Yugoslavia.

"At the same time the LCY Central Committee has shown full confidence in them and given its support in the struggle and action they are facing."

"The time of empty words and verbiage has gone. Those who want to stay in the LC and, in particular, among its leadership, have to justify this by their attitude and involvement in the action to fulfill specific tasks. To this end and in line with the conclusions of the ninth LCY Central Committee session, the process of ideopolitical differentiation, both within the LC and among the leadership, must be given fresh stimuli. The conclusions represent a solid basis for overcoming differences in the assessments of the situation in Kosovo. Above all, they outline specific action for developing real unity on the basis of the Central Committee's united political stands," the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium says in its statement.

RENOVICA, KRUNIC ADDRESS LCY PRESIDIUM 30 JUNE

LD301857 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jun (TANJUG) -- In line with the LCY's statue and regulations, the LCY Central Committee Presidium unanimously elected at its session today Bosko Krunic to the office of President of the LCY Central Committee Presidium for the coming 1-year-mandate period. According to the established rotation procedure for electing officials to the most responsible positions in the Federation in the 1986-94 period and on the basis of an agreement reached by the signatories of the social contract on implementing cadre policy in the federation, the new president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium for 1987-88 mandate should come from the Vojvodina LC.

Upon the election of Bosko Krunic to the office of the president, the outgoing president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Milanko Renovica, on his own behalf and on behalf of the Presidium's members, wished Bosko Krunic success in his future work. Renovica thanked the Presidium's members and executive secretaries for their cooperation and efforts to ensure more consistent implementation of the 13th congress' decision, and expressed his conviction that concerted activity and collective action will be maintained throughout the coming period.

To his reply, Bosko Krunic expressed gratitude for the trust shown in him and stressed that the Presidium had begun its work on the great tasks set before the LCY's leadership by the 13th LCY Congress. This refers in particular to the economic tasks and the economic situation as a whole, and to the political system, including the changes in the Constitution, the tackling of the problems in Kosovo, and to organization within the LC that will be conducive to a more efficient fulfillment of tasks in all areas. Krunic expressed special gratitude to the outgoing president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Milanko Renovica, for his successful work as president, stressing that the Presidium activity in the coming period will continue to be intensive, calling for an exception sense of responsibility and inclination to collective work and mutual understanding.

Continuing the session, which was presided over by Bosko Krunic, the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed the current implementation of the LCY Central Committee's conclusions on KOMUNIST. It was said that some progress had been made in fulfilling the paper's role, enhancing its quality and content, but that it still failed to satisfy the real needs of developing and implementing the LCY's policy.

The Presidium decided to more comprehensively discuss the same set of problems surrounding the KOMUNIST newspaper and publishing work organization in the autumn, when it will also draw up necessary measures to improve the situation. Assessments, proposals and initiatives voiced in autumn will be submitted to the LCY Central Committee for discussion.

The Presidium also started work to organize activities to implement the conclusions on the fulfillment of the LCY's stands on developing socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity, and togetherness, in Kosovo. The Presidium insisted on the drawing up of an urgent specific action plan in implementing the conclusions of the ninth session of the LCY Central Committee. It also called on the central and provincial LC committees, especially the Serbian LC Central Committee and the Kosovo LC provincial committee, to formulate their own action plans and to ensure their consistent implementation.

The Presidium also endorsed a report by Milan Uzelac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, about the 21st congress of the Finnish Communist Party, which he attended.

## CROAT TU COUNCIL DISCUSSES STRIKES, DISSATISFACTION

LD302209 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 30 Jun (TANJUG) -- The letters sent to the trade union organization by individual collectives such as Rijika's 3 May shipyard the Viktor Lenac, and the Split shipbulding industry, are a very serious warning of an increasingly unfavorable material situation in the economy and the increasingly jeopardized position of a section of the working class. This kind of reaction to the exacerbated economic situation and the increasing strains on the econony from the growing number of work stoppages, indicate that self-management rights and the right to make decisions are largely denied to workers, and that problems are being resolved inconsistently and impermissably slowly. It is obvious that there is not more time left for proclamations and generalized views, for not naming those responsible. The situation calls for efficient action in which the trade union, as the workers' class organization, has a special role and responsibility.

These are some of the views expressed at today's extended session of the Croat Trade Union Council Presidium that met to discuss an analysis of the miners strike in Labin, the letters sent by large work collectives to the trade union organization, as well as the frequent work stoppages. Explaining the analysis (in about 70 pages) of the 33-day strike in Labin, Bernardo Jurlina, member of the Croat Trade Union Council Presidium, repeated that the basic and main cause behind the strike was the extremely unsatisfactory economic and social position of the miners who work under exceptionally difficult conditions. The miners' conduct, Jurlina said, should be viewed as a natural development. This protest could not have been avoided. It also demonstrates a high level of workers' awareness of the need for self-management and different relations in the sphere of generating and distributing total and personal incomes.

Issuing a warning of the workers' dissatisfaction, Jurlina stressed that, for the trade union organization, the workers' attitude to their own organization and their objections to the effect that the trade union organization is inadequately promoting its members' class-social interests and the lack of confidence that this has created, are issues of exceptional importance.

Listing the tasks aimed at providing lasting solutions to the problems of Istria's mining complex, Jurlina said that these tasks will be put in more concrete terms after a comprehensive analysis of the prospects for future development in the mining industry in the republic has been compiled. Speaking about the present situation in the RASA coal mining complex, Mehmed Dzekic noted that the press coverage of the strike lacked objectivity and was full of tendencious writing. He went on to warn that the problems obviously remained. As he put it, the active strike has finished but the passive one still goes on. Productivity is 80 percent of the average and the miners' safety has been jeopardized. He also said that a section of workers "think they can earn wages without doing any work." He drew attention to the material problems and to the fact that miners' pensions are very low. [passage omitted]

SERBIAN BODY ON DAMAGE FROM ALBANIAN POWER PLANT

AU052030 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jun 87 p 7

[T. Milic report on the session of the Council of the SR of Serbia held in Belgrade on 18 June]

[Excerpts] At its session held yesterday and chaired by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia, the Council of the SR of Serbia discussed socioeconomic trends during the first half of this year and the report on its work. An introductory speech on the economic situation was made by Desimir Jevtic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR Servia, and the report on Council's work was submitted by Ljubivoje Pjevic. [passage omitted]

About the Albanian Hydroelectric Power Plant on the Drim Again [subhead]

Radoslav Mladenovic, member of the Council of the Republic, broached again the question of the responsibility for the damage caused us by the Albanian power plant on the Drim.

In fact, he was not satisfied with the answer the FEC gave to the question of how it happened that the agreement on the construction of this power plant was reached to the detriment of Yugoslavia. The FEC, Mladenovic said, is like the saying, "He gives you a stone, and you give him bread." According to him, the FEC failed to give a complete answer to the question on why this was done, and why we were forced to accept a stand no one in the world would have accepted. Due to the construction of this hydroelectric power plant, Yugoslavia suffers great damage on approximately 700 hectares of land. The fact that the border was not moved is small consolation because damage is huge anyway and is measured in billions. [currency not specified]

Several members of the council, together with Mladenovic, demanded that responsibility be established for this interstate agreement with Albania, and the compensation be paid for the damage. It was concluded that an additional reply should be requested from the FEC through the Executive Council of the SR of Serbia. [passage omitted]

## BORBA TAKES ISSUE WITH RILINDJA COMMENTARY

AU060733 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jun 87 p 2

[Momcilo Djorgovic commentary: "A Trial Without Witnesses"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday, on its next to the last page, BORBA carried the RILINDJA commentary "Resolutely Against Destructive Forces." Although it may not seem so at first sight, the text goes beyond the usual framework of newspaper commentaries and, with a little more careful analysis, shows how by combining logical "fallacies," which are by no means incidental, one can form a clear political attitude. [passage omitted]

The implicit political attitude presented by the aforementioned commentary is shaped by three notorious sophisms. First, one exaggerates the normal reaction of the public to the scandal that has come out about Blaca and Rema to the point of absurdity, craftily changing the character of that reaction. Through plain sleight of hand (beautifully helped by the delay of official institutions to react in time, which has further increased the temperature of the public), one converts that reaction into aggression against provincial autonomy. It is exaggerated and blown up in the RILINDJA commentary since the entire article has obviously been written in order to obscure the real cause for the reaction and make it serve the allegedly diabolical inspirations that, according to RILINDJA, have always had the same source and direction: an eternal and a priori anti-Albanian feeling.

Another constituent sophism in the RILINDJA commentary is the switch of theses. Namely, questions the public has asked are turned into questions it has not asked. The public demnds that the accomplices of those who antipatriotically and cynically protect and promote fascist servants and spies be held responsible. It is claimed that by this very act the press actually besmirches Tito's associates. The fact that the public asked what happened with the law and what the respective institutions have been doing is interpreted as "pressure" to "expel" autonomy from the forthcoming constitutional amendments. [passage omitted]

RILINDJA's third constituent sophistical move was to send the political bill for the Blaca and Rema affair to all those people who uncovered it. While the destructive and anti-Titoist character of this affair increased the emotional charge of protests of the democratic public in the whole of the country, RILINDJA's commentator seems to wish to deceive that same public by the claim that what it is really doing is flirting with anti-Titoist policy. [passage omitted]

If one leaves aside the (suspicious) expansion of the circle of "Tito's associates" which is obviously included in the RILINDJA commentary, it is clear that though Tito himself was a great revolutionary it cannot be concluded that all his associates were the same. If Tito did not make mistakes, that does not mean that some of them did not; if he did not advocate national reconciliation, that does not mean that at least some of them did not either.

And vice versa: If some of them signed certificates for spies, that does not mean that Tito would do anything similar (or perhaps that is exactly what RILINDJA commentator claims!). Or, if some of them looked kindly upon the separatist policy of Albanian nationalists and even incited it themselves, who can or would dare claim, with what right, even indrectly, that Tito would behave in the same way. [paragraph continues]

What a sane mind finds difficult to comprehend is that if a compromising document about a real or alleged "Tito's associate" is uncovered, that this would automatically compromise Tito, too. Therefore, the right question is the following: Who needs to establish such a link between other people's mistakes and Tito's personality and work, and why?

Finally, who is discrediting whom here, and who leads anti-Titoist policy?

This use of logic with political forethought deserves to be demonstrated by another example. Wanting to remove certain Kosovo leaders (mostly retired) from the wave of public criticism, the commentator includes them, consciously it seems, in the group of cadres "who are now Kosovo leaders, irrespective of nationality." [passage omitted] Those who offered the hand of reconciliation to Rema and Blaca cannot be saved through identification with the collective Kosovo leadership, because this leadership does not want and cannot accept to bear their mistakes.

After all, speaking for NIN last week, Azem Vlasi was categorical about this: "I can openly assert that the present Provincial LC Committee is not burdened by names and events of the past, because such a heritage does not cover us at all." Instead of using evident affairs for clearing up the Kosovo tangle and building intranational reconciliation, it goes for, to put it most mildly, a strange blanket ideological discrediting of all those people who dared to say that some circumstances connected with Blaca and Rema cases discredit both Kosovo and Yugoslavia. Such writing and such a political arrangement of things objectively lead to the electrification of a part of the Albanian nation against the stands of the fighters of Prizren and against Serbia and Yugoslavia. RILINDJA has obviously forgotten that everything negative happening in Kosovo or elsewhere is anti-Titoist activity par excellence.

## ECONOMIC PROGRESS REPORT FOR 28 JUNE-4 JULY

AU041921 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian in its broadcasts between 28 June and 4 July carries the following economic performance report (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

The Crvena Zastava car plant of Kragujevac produced 112,562 automobiles from January until the end of June 1987, exceeding the 6-month plan by 8 percent. It exported 43,260 cars, which is 62.5 percent more than in the first half of 1986. The plan for exports to the hard currency markets has been fulfilled 103.3 percent. The previous production record of 1979 has thus been bettered. (1300 GMT 3 July)

## BRIEFS

STUDENT PAPER BANNED -- Ljubljana, 3 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Council of the Maribor Magistrates' Court has passed a decision to definitively ban the 12th issue of KATEDRA student paper, for slandering and insulting Hamdija Pozderac, president of the SFRY Presidency, the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, and the LC, and also because of the false and undermining representation of social events in Maribor by four writers whose contributions were published in the same issue of KATEDRA. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1518 GMT 3 Jul 87 LD]